

NUMISMATIC REVIEW

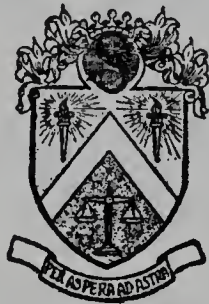


A SCIENTIFIC DIGEST
PERTAINING TO COINS, MEDALS AND PAPER MONEY

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SEPTEMBER 1943

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PERTAINING TO
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AND PAPER MONEY

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TO OUR READERS

We have reached our second number and want to thank those who have liked our first issue, and told us so. Some believed in it from the first, and others generously said seeing was believing. It is our earnest desire to continue to please discerning readers by presenting a variety of serious and authoritative articles in many fields of numismatic study. Not every comment has been pure praise. If this had been true, we should have feared we were a milk and water periodical; but for good suggestions we have been grateful and we are independent enough ourselves to respect differences of taste in others. We do believe there is room for our kind of a journal. We primarily wish to publish new scientific material, but we admit also with pleasure popularization, when it is *authoritative*.

We definitely confine ourselves to numismatics, but we interpret this term liberally, and not only include studies in media of exchange, but feel at liberty to accept work on any subjects so closely related to coins and medals that they are thought of as numismatic.

T.O.M.

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UNITED STATES NAVAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

by Ross F. Collins, Captain, U.S.N.R.

(Following this article we print the Summary of Regulations governing the issue and wearing of Decorations, Medals and Ribbons now designated for Naval Personnel, as of March 1943. This important material originally appeared in The Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin of March 1943, issued by the Navy Department, and available only to Naval Personnel. Outside of the latter circles, the information contained therein cannot easily be gotten and we therefore felt it advisable to add this summary of regulation to Capt. Collins' article. Together with the Captain's introduction and essay as well as the illustrations in the text and the color plate of ribbons, the material here published is no doubt a most comprehensive work on the development and present status of Naval Decorations.

We are deeply indebted to the Navy Department for invaluable help in providing us with the original color plates, from which electrotypes were made for our printers; and to the author, Capt. Collins, for his efforts on behalf of this undertaking without which it would have hardly been possible. Ed.)

From the formation of the Republic until quite recent years neither the Navy nor the Army had a definite, complete system of awards to cover heroism and especially meritorious service. In the past few years the Army arrived at a really complete system, which was followed by the Navy during the past year. The Marine Corps and Coast Guard are covered by the regulations applying to the Navy awards.

Official decorations and medals of our government, in the sense of those intended to be worn on the uniform, began with the *award for fidelity* by the Congress on November 3, 1780, to three private soldiers, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, all New York State Militiamen, for the apprehension of Major John Andre. I have not seen an original specimen but castings and electrotypes have been made from them. The New York Historical Society has the two originals given to Paulding and Williams. The illustration of our first decoration is from a casting. (Fig. 1.)

On August 7, 1782, George Washington issued an official order from his headquarters at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, establishing a decoration to cover instances of unusual gallantry, and also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service. This decoration, worn on the left breast, consisted of a *heart of purple* cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding, and was the fore-runner of the present *Purple Heart*. It was provided that the facts of the act or service should be submitted to the Commander in Chief, accompanied by certificates from the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade to which the individual belonged, or other incontestable proof, for final approval. This medal was never abolished, but so far as is now known, only three men ever received this award, viz: Sergeant Daniel Bissel (2nd Connecticut Regiment, Continental Army), Sergeant Daniel Brown (5th Connecticut Regiment, Continental Army), and Sergeant Elijah Churchill of the 2nd Continental Dragoons, of Connecticut. The same order provided a *long service and good conduct badge* for three years service with bravery, fidelity, and good conduct. It consisted of a narrow piece of white cloth, of an angular

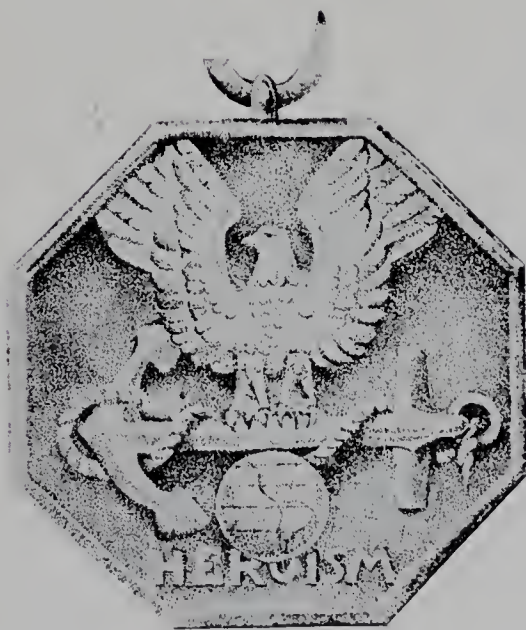
N.B.—On the color plate, the positions of the ribbons of the *Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal* and the *Sampson Medal* should be reversed.

form fixed to the left sleeve of the uniform. Six years similar service was indicated by two similar pieces of cloth set parallel to each other. No other official decorations or medals were issued until during the Civil War. The first of modern United States decorations was the *Navy Medal of Honor* authorized by Congress on December 21, 1861. The award was limited to "petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines" for gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities. On July 12, 1862 the *Army Medal of Honor* was authorized for "non-commissioned officers and privates" for gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities. On March 3, 1863, the award was made available to commissioned officers of the Army, and the wording of the authority was changed making it available to only those who have most distinguished themselves in action. The limitation for Civil War service was also removed, as had been done for the Navy on July 16, 1862. It was not until March 3, 1915, however, that commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were made eligible for the award.

No further medals were authorized until 1869 when the first *Navy Good Conduct Medal* was authorized. The *Certificate of Merit* was authorized in 1847 but no medal was issued to go with it until 1905. The next medal was the *Manila Bay Medal* familiarly known as the "Dewey Medal," which was followed by the *West Indies Campaign Medal* ("Sampson Medal"), the *Specially Meritorious Service Medal*, and the *Congressional Medal for Philippine Service*.

All of these medals were for special acts or special occasions, and no medallic award had ever been available to the veterans of any of our campaigns. Principally through the efforts of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee for the Army, and Major General George F. Elliott for the Marine Corps and the Navy, the deep-rooted prejudice against such awards in a Republic was overcome, questions of legality were untangled, and on January 11, 1905 it was announced in orders to the Army that *campaign badges* would be issued as part of the uniform. On August 13, 1908 the following campaigns were designated: *Civil War*, *Indian Wars*, *Spanish Campaign*, *Philippine Campaign*. Later orders made members of the organized militia, and men no longer in the service eligible for the medals. On June 27, 1908 two orders were issued by the Secretary of the Navy, one for the Navy and the other for the Marine Corps, authorizing *medals* for the *Civil War*, *Spanish Campaign*, *Philippine Campaign*, and *China Campaign*. *Medals* for the *Army of Cuban Occupation* and *Army of Cuban Pacification* followed, and were available to all of the armed services participating. The medals for the Army differ in design from those for the Navy and Marine Corps, the latter two being identical except for the inscription on the reverse. Up to 1913, however, the ribbons for Army medals differed from those for the Navy and Marine Corps, so that veterans of the same campaigns wore entirely different ribbon bars. Following recommendations of the joint board, effective in the Navy on August 12, 1913, both services agreed to a uniform set of ribbons. In some cases one service adopted the ribbon of the other, and in others an entirely new ribbon was agreed upon.

The World War resulted in the institution of the *Distinguished Service Cross*, *Silver Star*, and *Distinguished Service Medal* for the Army, and the *Distinguished Service Medal*, and *Navy Cross* for the Navy. The Silver Star was originally a small silver star worn on the campaign ribbon by those cited for gallantry in action, but was later issued as an actual medal. It was recently authorized for the Navy. In 1926 the *Distinguished Flying Cross* was instituted available to all our armed services. At the same time the *Soldier's Medal* was authorized. This medal for service with the Army provided an award for those who distinguish themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. It was paralleled last year by the new *Navy and Marine Corps Medal*. (Fig. 2.) In 1932 the *Purple Heart* was re-established for the Army. It was awarded to those who had received the *Meritorious Services*



U. S. NAVAL DECORATIONS

Citation Certificate, and to those who were wounded in action. The Army now has a *Good Conduct Medal*, and all services are eligible for the Legionnaire's grade of the new *Legion of Merit*. This provides a junior award for distinguished or meritorious service. Three other degrees are authorized for awards to foreign officers. It is hoped that these additional awards, together with policies that have been enunciated will result in a close adherence to the rules for the award of each decoration. In the past, in some cases, these rules have not been followed, and medals intended for heroism have been awarded for meritorious services where no heroism was involved. The following tables indicate the basis of awards:

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

HEROISM		DISTINGUISHED OR MERITORIOUS SERVICE
<i>Combat</i>	<i>Non-Combat</i>	<i>Combat or Non-Combat</i>
Medal of Honor	Medal of Honor	Distinguished Service Medal
Navy Cross	Distinguished Flying Cross	Legion of Merit
Silver Star	Navy and Marine Corps Medal	Distinguished Flying Cross
Distinguished Flying Cross		Air Medal

ARMY

MERITORIOUS SERVICE		DISTINGUISHED OR HEROISM
<i>Combat</i>	<i>Non-Combat</i>	<i>Combat or Non-Combat</i>
Medal of Honor	Distinguished Flying Cross	Distinguished Service Medal
Distinguished Service Medal	Soldier's Medal	Legion of Merit
Silver Star		Distinguished Flying Cross
Distinguished Flying Cross		Air Medal

Both branches of the service have a unit citation for outstanding performance in action. The Navy award is called the *Presidential Unit Citation* and the Army award the *Distinguished Unit Badge*.

The policy of awarding campaign medals has been continued, and the Navy has provided the *Expeditionary Medal* for minor campaigns where a medal is not issued.

Where the same decoration is won more than once, the Army issues a bronze Oak Leaf Cluster for each additional award. The Navy issues a Gold Star for the same purpose. These are worn on the ribbon of the appropriate decoration.

TABLE OF NAVAL DECORATIONS AND REGULATIONS

Name of medal and ribbons	Authorized by—	Awarded to—	Awarded for—	Time limits for recommendations or awards	Gratuity
Medal of Honor.....	Act of Dec. 21, 1861; act of Mar. 3, 1901; act of Mar. 3, 1916; act of Feb. 4, 1919; act of Aug. 7, 1942, which supersedes above acts.	Any person who, while in the naval service of the United States shall, in action involving actual combat with the enemy, or in the line of his profession, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission.	Combat or nonecombat.	Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished act, or recommended within 3 years of act, or service.	\$2 per month from date of distinguished act, to enlisted men only.
Medal of Honor (1917-18) (no longer issued).	Act of Feb. 4, 1919.....	Any person who, while in the naval service of the United States shall, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission.	Combat only.....	do.....	Do.
Navy Cross.....	Act of Feb. 4, 1919; act of Aug. 7, 1942.	Any person serving with the naval service of the United States who distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.	do.....	do.....	Do.
Distinguished Service Medal.	Act of Feb. 4, 1919; act of Aug. 7, 1942.	Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy of the United States since Apr. 6, 1917, has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.	Combat or nonecombat.	do.....	Do.
Legion of Merit: ¹ 1. Degree of Chief Commander. 2. Degree of Commander. 3. Degree of Officer. 4. Degree of Legionnaire.	Act of July 20, 1942; Executive Order No. 9260 of Oct. 29, 1942.	Personnel of the armed forces of the United States and the Philippines; and personnel of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations who, since Sept. 8, 1939, shall have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.	do.....	No time limit.....	No gratuity provided.
Silver Star Medal.....	Act of Aug. 7, 1942.....	Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy of the United States since Dec. 6, 1941, has distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity in action, not sufficient to justify the award of Medal of Honor or Navy Cross; also cases of persons previously submitted, recommended for Medal of Honor or Navy Cross or Distinguished Service Medal, and who were turned down, may be reconsidered, all cases to be considered on records now in Navy Department.	Combat only	Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished act or service, or be recommended within 3 years of act or service, except when awarded in cases previously submitted and turned down for award of Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal, or Navy Cross.	\$2 per month from date of distinguished act, for enlisted men only, since Dec. 6, 1941; retroactive cases to be decided later.
Distinguished Flying Cross.	Act of July 2, 1926; Executive Order No. 4576 of Jan. 28, 1927; Executive Order No. 7786 of Jan. 8, 1938.	Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Corps of the Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves, or with U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, subsequent to Apr. 6, 1917, has distinguished himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. Members of military, naval, or air forces of foreign governments, while serving with the United States.	Combat or nonecombat.	Must be issued within 3 years from date of distinguished act or service, or recommended within 2 years from date of act or service.	\$2 per month from date of distinguished act or service, for enlisted men only.
Navy and Marine Corps Medal.	Act of Aug. 7, 1942.....	Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps, including Reserves, shall have, since Dec. 6, 1941, distinguished himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy, or to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy has formerly awarded a letter of commendation for heroism, regardless of date, subject to approval of the Board of Decorations and Medals.	Nonecombat only.	Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished act or service, or be recommended within 3 years of act or service, except when awarded in lieu of a letter of commendation previously awarded for heroism.	No pay for services prior to Dec. 7, 1941; \$2 per month from date of distinguished act, after Dec. 7, 1941.
Air Medal.....	Executive Order No. 9168 of May 11, 1942; General Order No. 175 of June 27, 1942.	Any person who, while serving with Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States in any capacity, subsequent to Sept. 8, 1939, distinguishes himself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight.	Combat or nonecombat.	No time limit.....	No pay authorized.
Specially Meritorious Medal, War with Spain (no longer issued).	Act of Mar. 3, 1901.....	Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service, other than in battle, during the War with Spain.	Nonecombat.....	do.....	No gratuity provided.
Purple Heart.....	Executive Order No. 9277 of Dec. 3, 1942; General Order No. 186 of Jan. 21, 1943.	Persons wounded in action against the enemy of the United States while serving with the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or as result of act of such enemy, if wound necessitated treatment by medical officer.	Combat only.....	do.....	Do.
Presidential Unit Citation.	Executive Order No. 9050 of Feb. 6, 1942; General Order No. 187 of Feb. 3, 1943.	Any ship, aircraft, or naval units, any marine aircraft detachment or higher unit for outstanding performance in action on or after Oct. 16, 1941.	Combat only.....	do.....	Do.

NOTE.—A gold star is awarded in lieu of a second award of the same decoration. Each additional award, which carries a gratuity, shall entitle the recipient to further additional pay at the rate of \$2 per month from date of the distinguished act or service for which the award is made, and such additional pay shall continue throughout his active service, whether such service shall or shall not be continuous.

¹ Relative standing of different degrees with other decorations pending.

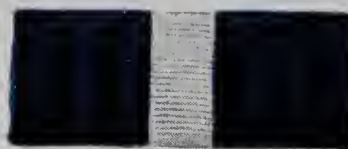
RIBBONS OF DECORATIONS
AND MEDALS
AWARDED TO NAVAL PERSONNEL



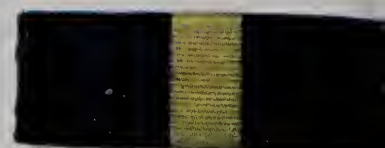
MEDAL OF HONOR



MARINE CORPS
BREVET



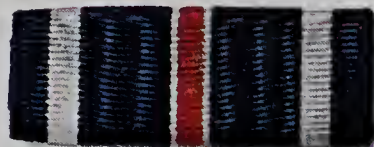
NAVY CROSS



DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE MEDAL



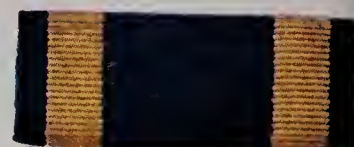
SILVER STAR
MEDAL



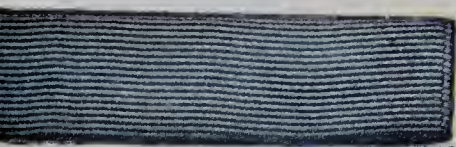
DISTINGUISHED
FLYING CROSS



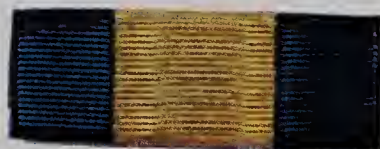
NAVY AND MARINE
CORPS MEDAL



AIR MEDAL



SILVER
LIFE SAVING MEDAL



DEWEY MEDAL



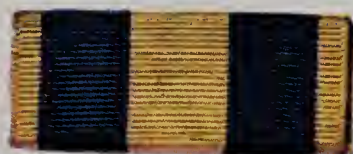
SAMPSON MEDAL



NC-4 MEDAL



MARINE CORPS
EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL



SPANISH
CAMPAIGN MEDAL



PHILIPPINE
CAMPAIGN MEDAL



CHINA RELIEF
EXPEDITION MEDAL



DOMINICAN
CAMPAIGN MEDAL



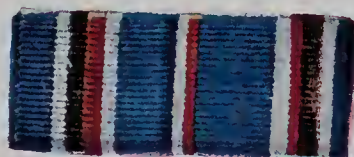
VICTORY MEDAL



HAITIAN
CAMPAIGN MEDAL
(1919-1920)



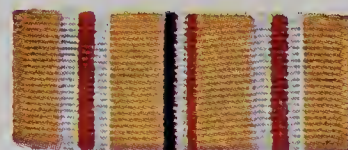
ARMY OF OCCUPATION
OF GERMANY MEDAL
(1918-1923)



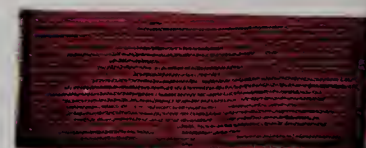
AMERICAN
AREA CAMPAIGN
MEDAL²



EUROPEAN-AFRICA-
MIDDLE EAST AREA
CAMPAIGN MEDAL²



ASIATIC-PACIFIC
AREA CAMPAIGN
MEDAL²



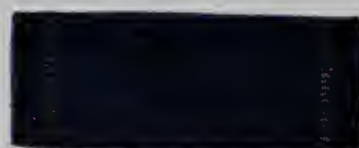
NAVY
GOOD CONDUCT
MEDAL



NAVY
DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN
DISTINGUISHED PISTOL SHOT



NAVY
EXPERT RIFLEMAN



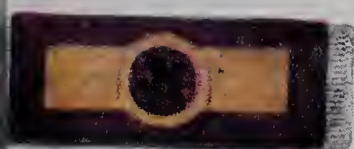
NAVY
EXPERT PISTOL SHOT



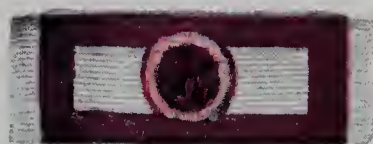
GOLD STAR
WORN IN LIEU OF
SECOND AWARD OF
SAME DECORATION

STARS WORN

¹—RELATIVE STANDING PENDING



LEGION OF MERIT¹
DEGREE OF
CHIEF COMMANDER



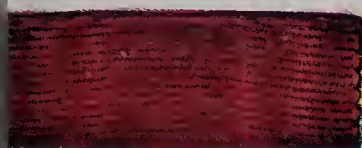
LEGION OF MERIT¹
DEGREE OF
COMMANDER



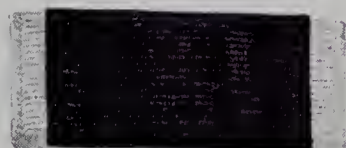
LEGION OF MERIT¹
DEGREE OF
OFFICER



LEGION OF MERIT¹
DEGREE OF
LEGIONNAIRE



SPECIALY
MERITORIOUS MEDAL



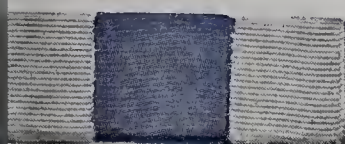
PURPLE HEART



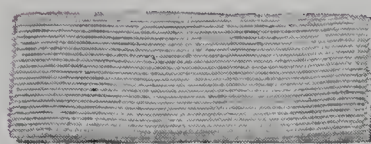
PRESIDENTIAL
UNIT CITATION



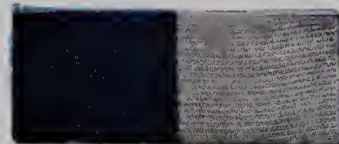
GOLD
LIFE SAVING MEDAL



BYRD ANTARCTIC
EXPEDITION MEDAL



SECOND BYRD
ANTARCTIC
EXPEDITION MEDAL



CIVIL WAR
CAMPAIGN MEDAL



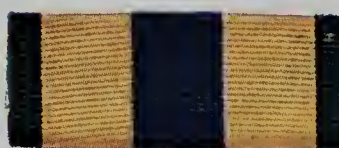
NAVY
EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL



CUBAN
PACIFICATION MEDAL



NICARAGUAN
CAMPAIGN MEDAL
(1912)



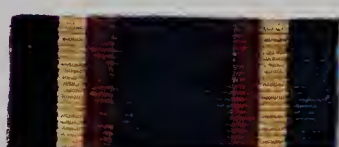
MEXICAN
SERVICE MEDAL



HAITIAN
CAMPAIGN MEDAL
(1915)



SECOND NICARAGUAN
CAMPAIGN MEDAL



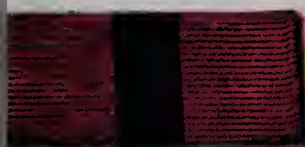
YANGTZE
SERVICE MEDAL



CHINA
SERVICE MEDAL



AMERICAN DEFENSE
SERVICE MEDAL



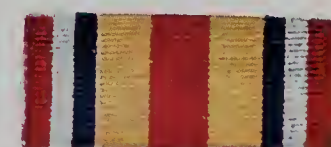
MARINE CORPS
GOOD CONDUCT
MEDAL



COAST GUARD
GOOD CONDUCT
MEDAL



NAVAL RESERVE
MEDAL



MARINE CORPS
RESERVE MEDAL

RIBBONS



BRONZE STAR
MEANING VARIES
ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS
FOR CERTAIN MEDALS



BAILEY MEDAL



COAST GUARD
EXPERT RIFLEMAN



COAST GUARD
EXPERT PISTOL SHOT

²—WORN IN ORDER AS EARNED, BUT IN THEIR SENIORITY
AS REGARDS OTHER MEDALS AND RIBBONS

DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND RIBBONS

A summary of the regulations governing the issuance and wearing of awards
now designated for naval personnel

WITH the establishment during the past months of the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star Medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, the Air Medal, the Purple Heart Medal, the Presidential Unit Citation, the three area campaign medals, and the Medal for Merit (for civilians), the Navy Department has completed the series of decorations and medals believed required for the duration of the war, and it is not contemplated that there will be other awards of this type established until the end of that period.

Three of the new awards represent departures from past procedure regarding types and usage. The Legion of Merit is awarded in four different degrees; the medals for the four degrees are not altogether the same and are worn in different ways, depending upon the degree. The Presidential Unit Citation is awarded to units of the Navy, and a ribbon is to be worn by members of those units. The three area campaign medals are designed to indicate active duty in all of the theaters of global war, with bronze stars to be worn to indicate specific engagements, thus making unnecessary different ribbons for each separate campaign.

The summary on the following pages has been prepared to give in brief the specific regulations regarding the decorations and medals awarded to naval personnel, and includes the new awards as well as the old.

During time of war, according to Uniform Regulations, only the ribbon bars of the decorations and medals are to be worn, even for full-dress occasion. For that reason the color plate in the center of the pamphlet shows only the ribbons.

MEDAL OF HONOR

AWARDED TO: Any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action involving actual combat with the enemy, or in the line of his profession, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and

intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission.



MEDAL OF
HONOR

[Width of actual Medal: 2 inches] **AWARDED FOR:** combat or noncombat action.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: Must be issued within 5 years of date of distinguished act, or recommended within 3 years of act or service.

GRATUITY: \$2 per month from date of distinguished act—to enlisted men only.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of December 21, 1861; act of March 3, 1901; act of March 3, 1915; act of February 4, 1919; and act of August 7, 1942, which supersedes previous acts.

DELEGATED AUTHORITY FOR AWARDS

The Commander in Chief, United States Fleet; the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet; the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet; and the Commander, Southwest Pacific Force have been delegated authority by the Secretary of the Navy to award the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit in the degrees of Officer and Legionnaire, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart.

Commanders in Chief of fleets may delegate their authority to make these awards to task force commanders for designated limited periods, when lack of adequate communications may prevent awards being made within a reasonable time.

MEDAL OF HONOR (1917-18)

No longer issued

AWARDED TO: Any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission. Awarded for combat action only.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished act, or recommended within 3 years of act or service.

GRATUITY: \$2 per month from date of distinguished act—to enlisted men only.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of February 4, 1919.

NAVY CROSS

AWARDED TO: Any person serving in any capacity with the naval service of the United States who distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. Awarded for combat action only.



TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished act, or recommended within 3 years of act or service.

GRATUITY: \$2 per month from date of distinguished act—to enlisted men only.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of February 4, 1919, and act of August 7, 1942.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

AWARDED TO: Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy

of the United States, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility. Awarded for combat or noncombat action.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished service, or recommended within 3 years of service. **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL** [Width of actual Medal: 1½ inches]

GRATUITY: \$2 per month from date of distinguished act, for enlisted men only.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of February 4, 1919, and act of August 7, 1942.

LEGION OF MERIT

AWARDED TO: Personnel of the armed forces of the United States and the Philippines; and personnel of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations who, since September 8, 1939, shall have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Awarded in four different degrees—Chief Commander, Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire. Awarded for combat or noncombat action.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: No time limit.

GRATUITY: No gratuity provided.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of July 20, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9260 of October 29, 1942.

SILVER STAR MEDAL

AWARDED TO: Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy of the United States, since December 6, 1941, has distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity in action, not sufficient to justify the award of Medal of Honor or Navy Cross. Also cases of persons

previously submitted, recommended for Medal of Honor or Navy Cross or Distinguished Service Medal, and who were turned down, may be reconsidered, all cases to be considered on records now in Navy Department. Awarded for combat action only.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished act of service, or be recommended within 3 years of act or service, except when awarded in cases previously submitted and turned down for award of Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal, or Navy Cross.

GRATUITY: \$2 per month from date of distinguished act, for enlisted men only; since December 6, 1941. Retroactive cases to be decided later.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of August 7, 1942.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

AWARDED TO: Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Corps of the Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves, or with United States Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, subsequent to April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight.

Members of military, naval, or air forces of foreign Governments while serving with the United States are also eligible. Awarded for combat or noncombat action.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: Must be issued within 3 years from date of distinguished act or service, or recommended within 2 years from date of act or service.

GRATUITY: \$2 per month from date of distinguished act or service, for enlisted men only.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of July 2, 1926, Executive Order No. 4576 of January 28, 1927, and Executive Order No. 7786 of January 8, 1938.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL

AWARDED TO: Any person who, while serving in any capacity with the United States Navy or Marine Corps, including Reserves, shall have, since December 6, 1941, distinguished himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy, or to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy has formerly awarded a letter of commendation for heroism, regardless of date, subject to approval of the Board of Decorations and Medals. Awarded for noncombat action only.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: Must be issued within 5 years from date of distinguished act or service, or be recommended within 3 years of act or service, except when awarded in lieu of a letter of commendation previously awarded for heroism.

GRATUITY: No pay for services prior to December 7, 1941. \$2 per month from date of distinguished act, after December 7, 1941.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of August 7, 1942.

AIR MEDAL

AWARDED TO: Any person who, while serving with Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, in any capacity, subsequent to September 8, 1939, distinguishes himself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight. Awarded for combat or noncombat action.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: No time limit.

GRATUITY: No pay authorized.

AUTHORIZED BY: Executive Order No. 9158 of May 11, 1942, and General Order No. 175 of June 27, 1942.

SPECIALLY MERITORIOUS MEDAL WAR WITH SPAIN

No longer issued

AWARDED TO: Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service



[Width of actual Medal: 1½ inches]

other than in battle, during the War with Spain. Awarded for *noncombat action only*.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: No time limit.

GRATUITY: No gratuity provided.

AUTHORIZED BY: Act of March 3, 1901.

PURPLE HEART MEDAL

AWARDED TO: Persons wounded in action against the enemy of the United States, while serving with the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, or as a result of act of such enemy, if wound necessitated treatment by medical officer. Awarded for *combat action only*.



PURPLE HEART Medal: 1 3/8 inches [Width of actual Medal].

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: No time limit.

GRATUITY: No gratuity provided.

AUTHORIZED BY: Executive Order No. 9277 of December 3, 1942, and General Order No. 18f of January 21, 1943.

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

AWARDED TO: Any ship, aircraft or naval units, any Marine aircraft detachment or higher unit, for outstanding performance in action on or after October 16, 1941.

TIME LIMITS for recommendations or awards: No time limit.

GRATUITY: No gratuity provided.

AUTHORIZED BY: Executive Order 9050, of February 6, 1942, and General Order No. 187, of February 3, 1943.

General Order 187 is quoted as follows:

1. Executive Order No. 9050 which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to issue, in the name of the President, to Navy and Marine Corps Units for outstanding performance in action, is quoted:

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9050

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

"1. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to issue a citation in the name of the President of the United States, as public evidence of deserved honor and

RELATIVE STANDING OF DIFFERENT AWARDS

showing order in which their ribbons are to be worn

DECORATIONS

1. Medal of Honor.
 2. Medal of Honor (1917-18) (by law no longer authorized for award).
 3. Marine Corps Brevet Medal.
 4. Navy Cross.
 5. Distinguished Service Medal.
 6. Silver Star Medal.
 7. Distinguished Flying Cross.
 8. Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
 9. Air Medal.
 10. Specially Meritorious Medal (no longer awarded).
 11. Purple Heart Medal.
 12. Presidential Unit Citation.
- Legion of Merit (relative standing of different degrees with other decorations pending). The four degrees are:
- (1) Degree of chief commander.
 - (2) Degree of commander.
 - (3) Degree of officer.
 - (4) Degree of legionnaire.

LIFESAVING MEDALS

1. Gold lifesaving medal (Awarded by the Treasury Department).
2. Silver lifesaving medal (Awarded by the Treasury Department).

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

1. Medal commemorating Battle of Manila Bay (Dewey Medal).
2. Medal commemorating naval engagements in the West Indies (Sampson Medal).
3. NC-4 Medal commemorating the first transatlantic flight of the U. S. flying boat in May, 1919.
4. Medal commemorating the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1928-30.
5. Medal commemorating the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1933-35.

SERVICE MEDALS

1. Civil War.
2. Expeditionary Medal (Navy and Marine Corps; initial award, 1874).

3. Spanish campaign.
4. Philippine campaign.
5. China Relief Expedition.
6. Cuban Pacification.
7. Nicaraguan campaign, 1912.
8. Mexican service.
9. Haitian campaign, 1915.
10. Dominican campaign.
11. Victory Medal.
12. Army of Occupation of Germany Medal (1918-23).
13. Haitian campaign, 1919-20.
14. Second Nicaraguan campaign.
15. Yangtze service.
16. China service.
17. American defense service.
18. Area Campaign Medals (worn in order as earned, but in their seniority as regards other medals and ribbons).
 - (a) American Area.
 - (b) European-Africa-Middle East Area.
 - (c) Asiatic-Pacific Area.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS

1. Good-Conduct Medal (Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).
2. Bailey Medal.
3. Naval Reserve Medal (or Marine Corps Reserve).
4. Medal for Merit (for civilians only).

GUNNERY MEDALS

1. Admiral Trenchard section Navy League Medal.
2. Knox Gun-Pointer Medal.

SMALL-ARMS MEDALS AND BADGES

1. Navy Distinguished Marksman's Gold Badge, or Navy Distinguished Pistol Shot's Gold Badge.
2. Navy Expert Rifleman's Medal (or Coast Guard).
3. Navy Expert Pistol Shot's Medal (or Coast Guard).

(Note.—No other small-arms medals or badges are represented by ribbons.)

distinction, to any ship, aircraft, or other Naval unit and to any Marine Corps aircraft, detachment, or higher unit, for outstanding performance in action on or after October 16, 1941.

"2. Appropriate insignia of such form and design as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy may be displayed by any ship, aircraft, naval unit, or any Marine Corps aircraft, detachment, or higher unit, to which such citation is issued.

"3. After any Naval or Marine

Corps unit is so cited on two or more separate occasions for outstanding performance in action occurring on or after October 16, 1941, such insignia shall become a part of the uniform of such unit, and shall be issued to officers and men who may thereafter become members of such unit; and such insignia may be worn at all times by individuals who were attached to the unit so cited on one of the two or more occasions in connection with which the citation was issued,

whether they thereafter serve with such unit or with a different unit.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 6, 1942."

2. Commanders of forces afloat will make recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy via official channels for the Presidential Unit Citation for such units of their commands as from time to time they deem worthy of such distinction. Recommendations will be confined to cases wherein the unit performs services in action above and beyond the high standard expected of our forces and is considered outstanding as compared to services of other comparable units engaged in the same or similar actions. Each recommendation will be submitted separately and will be accompanied by sufficient data forming the basis of the recommendation to enable the Navy Department Board of Decorations and Medals adequately to consider the case.

3. The insignia of the Unit Citation authorized by the above Executive Order shall be in the following form and design:

(a) A burgee pennant design of blue, gold, and scarlet of twenty-seven (27) units on the hoist by fifty-seven (57) units on the fly, with the gold measuring thirteen (13) units on the hoist and forty-eight (48) units on the fly centered between the blue above and the scarlet below.

(b) For ships, aircraft units, tank units, etc., a bronze plaque is authorized to be displayed, such plaque to be of appropriate size and to have the Unit Citation Insignia centered in the upper part and the citation engraved below it. Individual planes, tanks, etc., of a cited unit are authorized to paint the design of appropriate size in a suitable place upon the plane, tank, etc.

(c) For companies, battalions, regiments, etc., awarded the Unit Citation, a battle streamer of appropriate size with the citation engraved upon the standard is authorized.

(d) Should a unit be cited more than once, for each citation in addition to the first for which the insignia is authorized, there shall be added one blue star up to a total of five stars. Stars will be displayed upon the gold part of the insignia. The additional citation for each star is authorized to be engraved upon the plaque.

(e) In time of peace ships shall carry an additional display of pen-



THE BURGEE PENNANT

nant of the insignia design to be displayed at some place on the top hamper to be visible to other units.

(f) Should a cited ship be lost, provision will be made for the display of the plaque by the namesake, if appropriate, with a notation of when and where the ship was lost; or in the event that no new ship is named for the one cited and lost, the plaque will be sent to the United States Naval Academy for appropriate display.

4. The uniform insignia of the unit citation shall be as follows:

(a) A ribbon bar similar to those worn for service medals except that the ribbon shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The ribbon shall consist of three horizontal stripes, the top stripe blue, the center stripe gold, and the lower stripe scarlet, the blue and scarlet stripes to be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width and the gold stripe to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width. Citation stars $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter will be placed upon the gold stripe and will be blue. The citation ribbon shall be worn on the left breast between personal decoration ribbons and service medal ribbons.

(b) When medals are worn on the uniform, the Presidential Unit Citation insignia will be worn on the right breast of the uniform. When so worn, the size of the ribbon shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, the blue and scarlet bars $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width, the gold bar $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, and the blue citation stars indicative of additional awards shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

(c) No ribbon or other uniform insignia will be worn at any time for the first citation of a unit.

(d) After the second or subsequent citations personnel are authorized to wear the ribbon of the citation as follows:

(1) Personnel attached to the unit on one of the two or more occasions in connection with which the citation was awarded shall wear the citation ribbon with one star permanently, regardless of station assignment.

(2) Personnel attached to the unit on two or more of the occasions in

connection with which the citation was awarded shall wear the citation ribbon with two stars to denote two citations, and an additional star up to a total of five stars to denote each additional citation, such insignia to be worn permanently regardless of station assignment.

(3) Personnel who subsequently join a unit which has been cited on two or more occasions shall wear the plain citation ribbon without star and only while attached to that unit.

FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.

LIFE SAVING MEDALS

Awarded by the Treasury Department

GOLD LIFE-SAVING MEDALS may be awarded to those persons who, by extreme and heroic daring, have endangered their lives in saving or endeavoring to save lives from the perils of the sea in waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon American vessels.

SILVER LIFE-SAVING MEDALS may be awarded to those persons who, in cases not sufficiently distinguished to deserve the gold medal, have endangered their lives in saving or endeavoring to save lives from the perils of the sea in waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon American vessels.

SERVICE REQUIRED: The saving of life or giving of succor does not in itself entitle a person to a medal. The medals can be given in only those instances in which exceptional bravery has been displayed or in which unusual effort or some great personal sacrifice has been made. The saving of persons from drowning in waters wholly within a State and not forming a part of the navigable waters of the United States or in small inland streams, ponds, pools, etc., does not entitle rescuer to medals.

EVIDENCE REQUIRED: Satisfactory evidence of the services performed must be filed in each case. This evidence should be in the form of affidavits made by eyewitnesses of good repute and standing, testifying of their own knowledge. The opinion of witnesses that the person for whom an award is sought imperiled his life or made signal exertions is not sufficient, but the affidavits must set forth in detail all facts and occurrences tending to show clearly in what manner and to what extent life was risked or signal exertions made, so that the Department may judge for itself as to the degree of merit involved. The precise lo-

cality, whether within the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction or upon an American vessel, the date, time of day, nature of the weather, condition of the sea, the names of all persons present when practicable, the names of all persons rendering assistance, and every pertinent circumstance should be stated.

TO WHOM RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED: Recommendations for life-saving medals to be awarded under the provisions of these regulations will be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, who will take appropriate measures to cause their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury. Recommendations and affidavits to be submitted in duplicate; the original to be forwarded by the Navy Department to the Secretary of the Treasury, and copy to be retained for the Navy Department files.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY (DEWEY MEDAL)

This medal is issued to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States under the command of Commodore George Dewey on May 1, 1898. These ships are listed in change 13 of part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925. (Act of June 3, 1898.)

MEDAL COMMEMORATING NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE WEST INDIES (SAMPSON MEDAL)

This medal is issued to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the naval and other engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba during the War with Spain, deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be of sufficient importance to deserve commemoration. (Act of March 3, 1901.)

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE FIRST TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT IN THE U. S. NAVAL FLYING BOAT "NC-4" IN MAY 1919

This medal is issued to members of the NC-4 for the extraordinary achievement in making the first successful transatlantic flight in the United States naval flying boat NC-4 in May 1919. (Act of Feb. 9, 1929.)

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF 1928-30

This medal is issued to the officers and men of the Byrd Antarctic expedition to express the high admiration in which the Congress and the Ameri-

can people hold their heroic and undaunted services in connection with the scientific investigations and extraordinary aerial explorations of the Antarctic Continent. (Act of May 23, 1930.)

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE SECOND BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF 1933-35

This medal is issued to the deserving personnel of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition that spent the winter night at Little America or who commanded either one of the expedition ships throughout the expedition, to express the high admiration in which the Congress and the American people hold their heroic and undaunted accomplishments for science, unequalled in the history of polar exploration. (Act of June 2, 1936.)

SERVICE MEDALS

NOTE: Even though change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Navigation Manual of 1925 (now the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual) referred to below, is being revised, there will be little or no change in the names of the vessels and dates listed.

CIVIL WAR MEDAL

This medal is issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy during the Civil War, between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL

(Navy and Marine Corps, initial award 1874)

The medal will be awarded to the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who shall have actually landed on foreign territory and engaged in operations against armed opposition, or operated under circumstances which, after full consideration, shall be deemed to merit special recognition and for which service no campaign medal has been awarded.

No person in the Navy or Marine Corps service is entitled to more than one Expeditionary Medal (either Navy or Marine Corps). Participation in more than one expedition will be recognized by the issue of bronze stars (one star for each expedition in excess of one), to be worn on the ribbon of the Expeditionary Medal.

All officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who, under the above-mentioned conditions took part in the operations listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated, may submit to the Chief of Naval Personnel or the Com-

mandant, United States Marine Corps, respectively, through official channels, applications for the above medal. The applications should include the names and dates of the expeditions and a statement to the effect that the applicant actually served ashore as a member of a landing party during the period for which the medal is claimed.

The medal may be awarded to officers and enlisted men who have become separated from the service under honorable conditions.

Navy and Marine Corps personnel who served in the defense of Wake Island December 7 to December 22, 1941, will wear a Silver "W" on the service ribbon of the appropriate Expeditionary Medal.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN MEDAL

This medal is issued to all persons who were in the naval service between April 20, 1898, and December 10, 1898.

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN MEDAL

This medal is issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy in Philippine waters and were attached to one of the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION (1900-1901)

This medal is issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy who served in the Navy in Chinese waters and were attached to one of the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

CUBAN PACIFICATION MEDAL

This medal is issued to all officers and enlisted men of the Navy or who have been in the Navy and who served ashore in Cuba between the dates of September 12, 1906, and April 1, 1909, or who were attached to any one of the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL (1912)

This medal is issued to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served in Nicaragua or on board any of the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates of July 29, 1912, and November 14, 1912.

MEXICAN SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is issued to all officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served on shore at Vera Cruz from April 21, 1914, to April 23, 1914, inclusive, or on board any of the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL (1915)

This medal is issued to any officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who served in Haiti during the period of July 9 to December 6, 1915, or any part of such period; also officers and enlisted men who were attached to vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL

This medal is issued to commemorate the services performed by the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps during the operations in Santo Domingo from May 5 to December 4, 1916; also the officers and enlisted men who were attached to the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

VICTORY MEDAL**(World War Service Medal)**

This medal is issued to all persons in the naval service who served on active duty between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or who entered the naval service on or after November 12, 1918, and prior to March 30, 1920, and served not less than 10 days on shore in northern Russia or Siberia or who were attached to one of the following vessels: *Albany*, *Brooklyn*, *Des Moines*, *Eagle No. 1*, *Eagle No. 2*, *Eagle No. 3*, *New Orleans*, *Sacramento*, *South Dakota*, or *Yankton*.

A service clasp with the duty inscribed thereon, to be worn on the ribbon of the medal, will be authorized for each person who performed any of the duties designated in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925.

Personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps who sailed from the United States prior to November 11, 1918, en route to France, England, or Italy, regardless of the date of arrival in that country, or the fact that they returned to the United States without disembarking, are eligible for the service clasp of that country.

A bronze star, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, will be placed on the service ribbon in lieu of clasp authorized. When any person has been commended as the result of the recommendation of the board of awards by the Secretary of the Navy for performance of duty not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor, a Distinguished Service Medal, or a Navy Cross, he shall wear a silver star for each such citation.

A bronze Maltese cross, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, will be placed on the service ribbon for those officers and men of the Marine Corps and Medical Corps, United States Navy, who were attached to the American Expeditionary Forces in France any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who are not entitled to any battle clasp provided for by General Order No. 83, War Department, June 30, 1919.

The clasps for the Victory Medal designated in the second paragraph for service on ships will be awarded as shown in list of vessels given in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925. Service on any ship listed, between the limiting dates given, will entitle a person to the clasp designated.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF GERMANY MEDAL (1918-23)

The act of November 21, 1941, provides: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to procure and issue an Army of Occupation of Germany Medal of appropriate design, including suitable appurtenances, to be issued to each officer and enlisted man of the armed forces, or to the nearest of kin surviving of those deceased, who served in Germany or Austria-Hungary during the period of occupation at any time during the inclusive period from November 12, 1918, to July 11, 1923: *Provided*, That such medals and appurtenances shall not be issued in cases where the person has, during or subsequent to such service, been dismissed or discharged other than honorably from the service, or deserted."

Qualification for the Army of Occupation of Germany Medal is service ashore in Germany or Austria-Hungary between November 12, 1918, and July 11, 1923. A member of the naval service attached to and serving on board a vessel of the United States Navy in a port of Germany or Austria-Hungary is not entitled to this medal

unless he was detached from the ship for temporary duty ashore by competent authority.

This medal will not be issued for the duration.

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL (1919-20)

This medal will be issued to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the operations in Haiti from April 1, 1919, to June 15, 1920, and any officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who served in Haiti during this period, or part of such period, is entitled to this medal, as are also the officers and enlisted men who were attached to the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

SECOND NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL

This medal is issued to commemorate the services performed by the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps during the operations in Nicaragua between August 27, 1926, and January 2, 1933.

The award will be made to the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served on shore in Nicaragua between the dates mentioned, and to the officers and enlisted men who were attached to and serving on board the vessels mentioned in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

YANGTZE SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is issued to commemorate the services performed by the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps who served on shore at Shanghai or in the valley of the Yangtze River in a landing force during the periods, or part of such periods, between September 3, 1926, and October 21, 1927; and from March 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932; and also by the officers and enlisted men who were attached to the vessels listed in change 13, part A, chapter 1, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual of 1925, between the dates designated.

CHINA SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is issued to commemorate the services performed by the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps during operations in China from July 7, 1937, to September 7, 1939. The award will be made to the officers and enlisted men who participated in these operations and to the officers and en-

listed men serving on board the vessels mentioned in General Order No. 176, dated July 1, 1942.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL

The American Defense Service Medal will be awarded to all persons in the naval service who served on active duty between September 8, 1939, and December 7, 1941, both dates inclusive.

A service clasp, "Fleet" or "Base," is authorized to be worn on the ribbon of the medal by each person who performed duties as set forth below. No person is entitled to more than one such clasp.

(a) *Fleet*.—For service on the high seas while regularly attached to any vessel or aircraft squadron of the Atlantic, Pacific, or Asiatic Fleets; to include vessels of the Naval Transportation Service and vessels operating directly under the Chief of Naval Operations.

(b) *Base*.—For service on shore at bases and naval stations outside the continental limits of the United States.

A bronze star, three-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, will be worn on the service ribbon in lieu of any clasp authorized.

A bronze "A" will be worn on the service ribbon by personnel of vessels attached to and operating with the Atlantic Fleet in actual or potential belligerent contact with the Axis forces at any time between June 22, 1941, and December 7, 1941. (List of vessels eligible to be published later.)

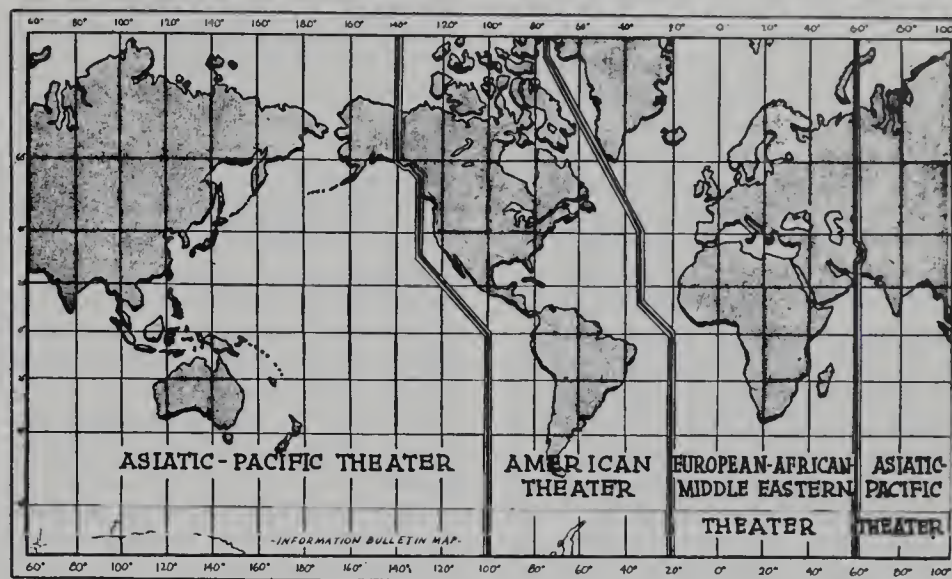
Naval Reserve personnel on training duty under orders must have served at least 10 days in such duty. Persons ordered to active duty for physical examination and subsequently disqualified are not entitled to this award. Reserve officers ordered to ships of the fleet for training duty (cruise) and officers serving on board ships for temporary additional duty from shore stations are not considered "regularly attached" and are not entitled to the fleet clasp.

Duty in Alaska is considered outside the continental limits of the United States.

Except as set forth in the above, no length of active duty performed during the period September 8, 1939, and December 7, 1941, has been stipulated to qualify any person in the naval service for this award.

The medal is provided by Executive Order No. 9908, of June 28, 1941,

MAP OF AREA CAMPAIGN MEDAL THEATERS



and General Order No. 172, of April 20, 1942.

This medal will not be issued for the duration.

AREA CAMPAIGN MEDALS

American, European-African-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific campaign medals

Awarded to members of the land and naval forces of the United States, including the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve, and to members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who, during any period between December 7, 1941, inclusive, and a date 6 months subsequent to the termination of the present war, shall have served outside the continental limits of the United States in any of the respective areas as indicated by the name of the medals.

For the purposes of this order, the Territory of Alaska shall be considered as outside the continental limits of the United States.

The geographical definitions of the respective areas are defined as follows:

American Area

EAST BOUNDARY: From the North Pole, south along the 75th meridian west longitude to the 77th parallel north latitude, thence southeast through Davis Strait to the intersection of the 40th parallel north latitude and the 35th meridian west longitude, thence south along that meridian to the 10th parallel north latitude, thence southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 20th meridian west longitude, thence along the 20th

meridian west longitude to the South Pole.

WEST BOUNDARY: From the North Pole, south along the 141st meridian west longitude to the east boundary of Alaska, thence south and southeast along the Alaska boundary to the Pacific Ocean, thence south along the 130th meridian to its intersection with the 30th parallel north latitude, thence southwest to the intersection of the Equator and the 100th meridian west longitude, thence south along the 100th meridian west longitude to the South Pole.

European-African-Middle Eastern Area

EAST BOUNDARY: From the North Pole, south along the 60th meridian east longitude to its intersection with the eastern border of Iran, thence south along that border to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60th meridian east longitude, thence south along the 60th meridian east longitude to the South Pole.

WEST BOUNDARY: Coincident with the east boundary of the American area.

Asiatic-Pacific Area

EAST BOUNDARY: Coincident with the west boundary of the American area.

WEST BOUNDARY: Coincident with the east boundary of the European-African-Middle Eastern area.

No person who is en route in a passenger status or on a tour of inspection shall be eligible by such status alone for an appropriate campaign medal unless while in either status he or she is involved in combat with the

enemy which is later designated as a recognized campaign or engagement.

Appropriate clasps will be authorized from time to time indicating actual combat service in the several campaigns or engagements of the war. Campaigns or engagements considered to be worthy of such commemoration will be designated by the commander in chief, United States Fleet, and the Chief of Naval Operations.

Pending issue of the medals, the service ribbons are authorized to be worn in lieu thereof. For participation in each campaign or engagement for which a clasp is authorized, a bronze star will be worn. For five or more campaigns or engagements, a silver star shall be worn on the ribbon in lieu of each five bronze stars.

The medal is provided for by Executive Order No. 9265, dated November 6, 1942.

No medal will be issued for the duration.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS

Good-conduct medals and pins will be issued by the Bureau of Naval Personnel. A medal will be issued as the first award to an individual and a pin for each subsequent award. An enlisted man shall not be deprived of a good-conduct medal or pin except by conviction for an offense committed in a prior enlistment in which a good-conduct medal or pin had been previously held to have been earned but not bestowed. Men with clear records (no offense or qualifying remarks entered in service record), and with a final average of 3.5 in proficiency in rating, are eligible to receive good-conduct awards for service terminating on or after July 1, 1931, as follows:

(a) For first enlistment or minority enlistment, and if extended for 2 years, the last 4 years in lieu thereof, may be considered, provided first period of service would have terminated with an honorable discharge.

(b) For second or subsequent enlistment or extensions of 3 or 4 years.

(c) For a total of 4 years served in extensions of an enlistment.

(d) In a 6-year enlistment, for first 3 years and also for remaining period of the enlistment, provided enlistment terminates with an honorable discharge. Service in extensions of 1 or 2 years (except as indicated in (a) and (c) above) or for enlistments terminated prior to expiration (except when discharged for convenience of

the Government within 3 months of expiration of enlistment) will not be considered for good-conduct awards.

Good-conduct pins will be worn on the ribbon of the medal.

Bronze stars will be worn on the ribbon for each additional good-conduct bar.

For service terminating prior to July 1, 1931, good-conduct awards will be made in accordance with the requirements as to marks and recommendations in effect at the time of the period of service under consideration and in accordance with service requirements as follows:

(a) Prior to March 3, 1899; for second enlistment under continuous service.

(b) From March 3, 1899, to September 28, 1914, both dates inclusive; for 8 years' continuous service.

(c) From September 29, 1914, through June 30, 1921:

(1) For a second or subsequent enlistment, provided a prior enlistment was terminated with honorable discharge by reason of expiration of enlistment. Continuous service is not required.

(2) For a second enlistment changed to duration of war; and for an extension of 4 years (or extensions aggregating 4 years) changed to duration of war under Alnav 196 of July 11, 1919, provided that a prior enlistment shall have been terminated with honorable discharge, and further provided that said extension shall have been an extension of an enlistment ending between February 3, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

(3) For honorable discharge from not less than 2 years' service in the Regular Navy, following transfer from the United States Naval Reserve Force, under Alnav 196 of July 11, 1919, for the purpose of completion of the Regular Navy of the period of enrollment, provided that a prior enlistment shall have been terminated with honorable discharge. Continuous service is not required.

(4) For an extension of 4 years or extensions aggregating 4 years, provided basic enlistment would have been terminated with honorable discharge.

(d) For service terminating on or after July 1, 1921:

(1) For first enlistment or for minority enlistment, provided the enlistment is extended or upon reenlistment within 3 months.

(2) For first enlistment if honorably discharged from service begun in

the Naval Reserve Force, and continued in the Regular Navy by transfer, provided that the service in the Navy is of not less than 2 years' duration and that reenlistment is under continuous service.

(3) For a second or subsequent enlistment, previous enlistment having terminated with honorable discharge. Continuous service is not necessary.

(4) Upon discharge from an extension of 4 years (or a total of 4 years) of a first or other enlistment, provided that basic enlistment would have terminated with an honorable discharge.

(5) For a constructive enlistment of 4 years (or 3 years and 9 months) active duty begun in the Regular Navy and continued in the Naval Reserve (F-C or F-D), or where a retired man is recalled and completes not less than 3 years and 9 months' active duty.

(e) Good-conduct awards are made to those who enlisted or who reenlisted on or after April 7, 1917: Upon the date of the execution of oath of first permanent commission or warrant in the Navy of those officers who shall have served a total of not less than 3 years and 9 months in enlisted and either commissioned or warrant status.

BAILEY MEDAL

This medal was instituted by the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey for the purpose of inciting the apprentices of the United States Navy to greater effort in acquiring proficiency in their duties.

NAVAL RESERVE MEDAL

The Naval Reserve Medal may be awarded by the Chief of Naval Personnel to any officer or enlisted man of the Naval Reserve who completes, or has completed, 10 years' honorable service in the Naval Reserve, Naval Reserve Force, National Naval Volunteers, or federally recognized Naval Militia in an active-duty or inactive-duty status; and for each additional 10 years of such honorable service, a bronze star may be worn on the ribbon.

In time of war or national emergency, members of the Naval Reserve shall not become eligible for award of a Naval Reserve Medal until they report for active duty.

Application for the medal shall be submitted via the applicant's commanding officer. The application, in letter form, must state the period or periods of service upon which the

application for the medal and the authority to wear the bronze star (if entitled) is based.

The commanding officer shall state in his forwarding endorsement whether or not the applicant's service has been honorable in his present assignment.

Present holders of the Naval Reserve Medal are authorized to wear bronze stars, to which entitled, without specific authorization.

(BuPers. Manual Circular Letter No. 19-42, dated September 26, 1942)

MEDAL FOR MERIT

This medal may be awarded to such civilians of the nations prosecuting the war under the joint declaration of the United Nations and of other friendly foreign nations as have, since the proclamation of an emergency by the President on September 8, 1939, distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services: *Provided*, That awards to civilians of foreign nations shall be only for the performance of an exceptionally meritorious or courageous act or acts in furtherance of the war efforts of the United Nations. This medal may be awarded by the President under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe (act of July 20, 1942).

GUNNERY MEDALS

(Discontinued for the duration)

EDWARD TRENCHARD MEDAL

The medal is awarded annually on July 1 to the set of three turret pointers attaining the highest merit for turret guns at short-range battle practice.

KNOX GUN-POINTER MEDAL

The Knox gun-pointer medals are awarded annually by the Knox Trophy Foundation to the set of gun pointers making the highest merit for guns at short-range battle practice.

SMALL ARMS MEDALS AND BADGES

NAVY DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN'S GOLD BADGE

Awarded to individuals who have won three medals in either or both of the national rifle matches, or who have won two medals in the national rifle matches and a place medal in either force or fleet rifle match.

NAVY DISTINGUISHED PISTOL SHOT'S GOLD BADGE

Awarded for similar accomplishments as above in equivalent pistol matches.

NAVY EXPERT RIFLEMAN'S MEDAL

Awarded for attaining qualification as expert with either the rifle or carbine in prescribed courses.

NAVY EXPERT PISTOL SHOT'S MEDAL

Awarded for attaining qualification as expert with either the .45 caliber pistol or .38 caliber revolver in prescribed courses.

(NOTE.—Detailed regulations for the above four awards will be found in ch. 19 of the Landing Force Manual, as will regulations for the Fleet Rifleman's and Fleet Pistol Shot's Badges, which do not have equivalent ribbons.)

MARINE CORPS AWARDS

(In Addition to Navy Awards)

U. S. MARINE CORPS BREVET MEDAL

Awarded to the holder of a commission issued by the President and conferred by the Senate for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy. It was prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy on June 7, 1921, and ranks immediately after the Congressional Medal of Honor. Brevet commissions were conferred upon 23 Marine Corps officers in the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer hostilities of 1900.

MARINE CORPS GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

When a man is discharged upon the expiration of his first enlistment with a final average marking of 4.6 or over in obedience and sobriety, and a final average marking of 4.0 or over in military efficiency, neatness and military bearing, and intelligence, and is recommended therefor by his commanding officer, he may be awarded a good-conduct medal. When a man is discharged, transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or retired, upon the expiration of a subsequent enlistment with a final average marking of 4.8 or over in obedience and sobriety, and a final average marking of 4.0 or over in military efficiency, neatness and military bearing, and intelligence, and is recommended therefor by his commanding officer, he may be

awarded a good-conduct medal, or a good-conduct bar if he is in possession of a medal. An enlisted man discharged with above markings, after not less than 2 years' service in his enlistment, to accept an appointment in the naval or military service is eligible for a good-conduct award. (The medal was inaugurated by Navy Department Special Order No. 49, dated July 20, 1896.)

MARINE CORPS RESERVE SERVICE MEDAL

To be eligible, one must attend with an organized unit of the reserve for 14 days annual field training period each year for 4 consecutive years; must attend at least 38 drills yearly for 4 consecutive years, and in the case of officers, must have received no unsatisfactory fitness reports, or, in the case of enlisted men, must be awarded a final average service record marking of 4.5 or over upon discharge. (The medal was authorized by the Secretary of the Navy on February 19, 1939.)

COAST GUARD AWARDS

(In Addition to Navy Awards)

The three medals worn only by Coast Guard personnel—the good-conduct, rifle shot and pistol shot medals—are awarded on exactly the same basis to Coast Guard personnel as their equivalent medals are awarded to personnel of the United States Navy and Naval Reserve.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The Act of July 20, 1942, provides: "That officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States be, and they are hereby, authorized during the present war and for a year thereafter to accept from the governments of cobelligerent nations or the other American republics such decorations, orders, medals, and emblems, as may be tendered them, and which are conferred by such governments upon members of their own military forces, hereby expressly granting the consent of Congress required for this purpose by clause 8 of section 9, article I, of the Constitution: *Provided*, That any such officer or enlisted man is hereby authorized to accept and wear any decoration, order, medal, or emblem heretofore bestowed upon such person by the government of a cobelligerent nation or of any American republic."

MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL

Public Act No. 56, approved April 27, 1916, established in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll, designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll."

Upon written application made to the secretary of the proper department, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of 65 years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, shall be, by the secretary of the proper department, entered and recorded on said roll. Applications for entry on said roll shall be made in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, and proper blanks and instructions shall be, by the proper secretary, furnished without charge upon request made by any person claiming the benefits of this act.

It shall be duty of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy to carry this act into effect and to

decide whether each applicant, under this act, in his department is entitled to the benefit of this act. If the official award of the Medal of Honor to the applicant, or the official notice to him thereof, shall appear to show that the Medal of Honor was awarded to the applicant for such an act as is required by the provisions of this act, it shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the applicant to such special pension without further investigation. Otherwise all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department shall be considered. A certificate of service and of the act of heroism, gallantry, bravery, or intrepidity for which the Medal of Honor was awarded, and of enrollment under this act, and of the right of the special pensioner to be entitled to and to receive the special pension herein granted, shall be furnished each person whose name shall be so entered on said roll. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall deliver to the Commissioner of Pensions a certified copy of each of such said certificates as he may issue, as aforesaid, and the same shall be full and sufficient authority to the Commissioner of Pensions for the payment by him to the beneficiary named in each such certificate the special pension herein provided for.

Each such surviving person whose name shall have been entered on said roll in accordance with this act shall

be entitled to and shall receive and be paid by the Commissioner of Pensions in the Department of the Interior, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, a special pension of \$10 per month for life, payable quarter yearly. The Commissioner of Pensions shall make all necessary rules and regulations for making payment of such special pensions to the beneficiaries thereof.

Such special pension shall begin on the day that such person shall file his application for enrollment on said roll in the office of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of the Navy after the passage and approval of this Act, and shall continue during the life of the beneficiary.

Such special pension shall not deprive any such special pensioner of any other pension or of any benefit, right, or privilege to which he is or may hereafter be entitled under any existing or subsequent law, but shall be in addition thereto.

The special pension allowed under this act shall not be subject to any attachment, execution, levy, tax, lien, or detention under any process whatever.

In case any person has been awarded two or more Medals of Honor, he shall not be entitled to and shall not receive more than one such special pension.

Rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

HITHERTO UNEXPLAINED SYMBOLS ON THE COINS OF JOHN HYRCANUS

by Harry J. Stein

The coins commonly attributed to John Hyrcanus¹ are divided into two classes, as follows:

CLASS I²

Obv., Double cornucopiae.

Rev.

י ה כ נ	י ה כ נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ

Jehokanan Hakkohen Haggadol Vechaber Hajchudim

CLASS II³

Obv., Double cornucopiae.

Rev.

Α	Α
י ה כ נ	י ה כ נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ
ה כ ה נ	ה כ ה נ

Jehochanan Hakkohen Haggadol Vechaber Haichudim.

The meaning of the Greek letter A on the coins of Class II, otherwise distinctly Hebrew, is a major numismatic enigma, despite the efforts of many competent scholars to find an adequate explanation for it. Madden, in his text on Jewish coins (London, 1884), states that "if the coins with the two cornucopiae originated with Alexander II Zebina, then John Hyrcanus made this type the sign of his alliance with Zebina, and it helps to prove that the Greek letter A on some of his coins refers to this king, unless indeed, it denotes year 1." These explanations have never been offered or accepted as more than mere conjecture, and no writer since Madden has been able to throw any further light on the subject.

The discovery of three inedited varieties of these coins stimulated the present reconsideration of the subject. These variants may be described as follows:

1. Same as Class I, but on the reverse the Greek letter A in the lower left field below the cornucopiae. (Author's Coll.)
2. Same as Class I, but on the reverse the Greek letter M in the lower left field below the cornucopiae. (Newell Coll.)
3. Same as Class I, but on the reverse the Greek letter Pi in the lower left field below the cornucopiae. (A.N.S. Coll.)

The publication of these variants has been withheld for some time with the hope that some other letters or marks would be discovered to point a clearer path to the solution of the question. The only reward for the extensive and diligent search has been one specimen of the coin with the Pi and one with the A, both in rather poor condition, but nevertheless recognizable. Coins with these or, perhaps, some other letters were undoubtedly struck in greater numbers than their present rarity would indicate. The difficulty is that perfectly struck and preserved examples of coins in the name of John Hyrcanus are really unusual.

First, let us dispose of Madden's conjectures. The new evidence now establishes that the A does not denote a date. A stands for 1, M is the symbol for 40, and Pi is the symbol for 80. Those numerals have no place as dates in Jewish history or numismatics of the era.

The theory that the A is the initial of Zebina's first name, Alexander, has inherent difficulties and must be abandoned. Though John Hyrcanus assumed the title of "High Priest," it must be remembered that he wielded civil and military as well as spiritual power. He was a sovereign in his own right who expanded his territories at the expense of the Seleucids who were then deeply involved in dynastic struggles. Symbolism is a method of expressing an idea by the use of an emblem, sign or character. For John to have permitted the initial of the Syrian king to be placed above his own would have been a symbolism contrary to the facts. That would have been a tacit acknowledgment that Hyrcanus was a vassal of Zebina. Hyrcanus did not derive his power from the Syrian kings. He held it against them by force of arms. The theory that the A stands for Alexander Zebina is therefore too improbable to be tenable.

It has been suggested that the A on the coins of Class II might be mintmarks. It is true that on the three new variants here published the A, M and Pi do occupy positions in which mint marks are to be expected. The theory, however, must be discounted, because the A over Hyrcanus' name hardly suggests a place of minting. The locality of striking the coin is too perfunctory a matter to be given such a commanding position on the coin.

By applying the ordinary standards for the use of symbolism, we should regard the letter A above the name and titles of Hyrcanus to refer to something or some one that transcended Hyrcanus in importance. It has always been the habit of kings to guard their royal prerogatives from impugnement with the strictest proscriptions. To publish or utter any word or symbol infringing or maligning the royal person or his power was sedition, treason or lese majeste. For any minor official, even though a member of the king's own family, to have placed his initial over the king's name would have been a high crime resulting in awful punishment. It is therefore unthinkable that Hyrcanus, during his lifetime, would have permitted anyone's initial to be placed above his own name. Such permission would be tantamount to the acknowledgment of a higher mundane authority.

With this important consideration in mind, the writer proposes that the letters A, M and Pi are the initials of magistrates charged with the striking of the coins. The position of the letters is consistent with this theory. It is proposed that the letter A stood for no other person than Aristobulus, the son and trusted lieutenant of Hyrcanus. The M and Pi are the initials of two other magistrates whose identity will undoubtedly remain in eternal obscurity.

From the new evidence it is proposed to reconstruct the history of the coinage as follows: During the life time of Hyrcanus, Aristobulus, M—— and P——, and possibly others, placed their



SYMBOLS ON THE COINS OF JOHN HYRCANUS



MONEY OF THE MAGICIANS

magisterial initials in a subordinate position on the coin, which is in accordance with custom. When Hyrcanus died, Aristobulus succeeded him as High Priest, inheriting his father's temporal and spiritual authority. We learn from Josephus that Aristobulus actually assumed the title of king,⁴ although it nowhere appears that the assumption of the title was accompanied by any grant of powers in addition to those he had already acquired by inheritance. The elevation of Aristobulus to the position of High Priest was the occasion when the A was moved from a minor to a dominating position on the coin. The integrated evidence of all the presently known coins bearing the name of Hyrcanus justifies the conclusion that the A stands for Aristobulus, first as a magistrate when his initial appears on the reverse below the cornucopiae, and then as High Priest after his father's death when his initial is moved to the obverse and appears above his father's name. At that time, indeed, he transcended his father in importance, and as the reigning king was entitled to the first position.

Aristobulus ruled for only one year. Coins in his name are very rare. It may very well be that their rarity is now to be explained, not alone by the shortness of his reign, but by the contributing factor that in the beginning of his reign, in deference to his father, he struck coins in his father's name with only the letter A above as a distinguishing mark. The practice of posthumously striking in the name of a king had ample precedent at the time.⁵

The theory here advanced is what this writer believes to be the best considered from the new evidence. It is acknowledged that it is only a theory, and like any other theory it may have to be discarded upon the discovery of other varieties or overstruck coins, if and when found. It is further acknowledged that owing to the war reference could not be made to the great European collections.

¹ John Hyrcanus ruled as High Priest of the Jews, from 135 to 104 B.C. Although in earlier times the term "High Priest" meant what the words connote, in the time of the coinage here described he was a secular prince, who commanded in war and administered justice.

^{2, 3} British Museum Catalogue, Palestine, page 190 and 188.

⁴ Josephus, *Antiquities*, XIII, ii, 1.

⁵ Posthumous issues of Philip of Macedon, Alexander the Great, Philetaerus of Pergamum, and Ptolemy I of Egypt will come to mind immediately.

MONEY OF THE MAGICIANS

by John Mulholland

For twenty-five years, I have made a collection of the "coins and medals" struck for magicians, and these notes briefly cover the tokens in my collection.

The first magician's token was struck for Herr Alexander. It was struck in brass and is 28 mm in size. The obverse carries his name and his bust portrait. On the reverse appears "Presented to Herr Alexander as a Testimony of Esteem from His Friends in New York, 1847." Two years later, the firm of Allan and Moore of Birmingham, England, made for John Henry Anderson, The Wizard of the North, a medal in commemoration of his appearance before Queen Victoria at Balmoral Castle on August 24, 1849. J. Moore cut the dies used. The medallion came out in three forms, of which two had a portrait of the Queen on the obverse, while the reverse in each case carried a likeness of Anderson. On one was a bust portrait of Anderson in Scottish dress, while the other had only his head in profile. The third was a hybrid of the other two, having Anderson pictured on both sides. These medallions were made both in white metal and in bronze, in 50 mm size. Both the Alexander and Anderson pieces obviously were struck for publicity purposes.

Any article made to be given away to the public for advertising is called a "throw-out" in the theater. "Throw-out Coins" also have been made for a number of other magicians. Among the first was one struck for King, who noted upon his coin that besides being "A Great Prestidigitateur and the Best Ventriloquist Living," he was the "American Sampson." It is to be hoped that he was a better magician than speller of Biblical names. King's token was put out both in brass and copper and was 20 mm. Basch, a German magician, and Professor Steven, an American magician, were also early users of advertising tokens and both decorated their small brass pieces with ugly faced devils.

Several magicians designed their throw-out tokens as lucky pocket pieces. Howard Thurston issued one dated 1928 and one 1929, each with a different design, but both carrying the words "Good Luck" on the reverse. Anna Eva Fay, The Fays and Jack Handy also put out their tokens as lucky mascots.

The French magician Comte was the only magician whose token also granted admission to a performance. Comte issued these during the time he ran the "Theatre Comte." Treway, also a French magician, issued tokens advertising his theatre appearances. One of these was used in France and one during his American tour, with the Hopkins Trans-Oceanic Company. Cortini, the German magician, uses tokens naming the theatre chain for which he is playing. One style carries merely his name on the obverse, and the second, his name and portrait. Still other throw-out coins have been issued, each 30 mm in size, which not only were used for advertising, but also for manipulations. A. H. Zano and Eli Hackman both had such tokens. My own coins come under this heading, as they were made the size I prefer for manipulation.

Advertising tokens of other magicians have been issued by commercial firms for whom they worked, rather than for the individuals. Among these are: the "Thurston Magic Wonder Coin"; the T. Nelson Downs coin, which carries a portrait of Downs on the obverse, and a picture of his hand holding twenty coins, on the reverse. (These were made in England and the word "foreign" appears on the reverse of those struck for export.) There are also Larette's of Amsterdam, with his portrait on the obverse; Harry Blackstone's and Harlan Tarbell's. Two designs were issued for Tarbell; the first, with merely the wording changed of a stock palming coin (see below), and the second, carrying his portrait.

"Palming coins" are comparatively modern adjuncts of the magicians' work. The stage version of catching money in the air requires such a large investment in real money that it made some substitute necessary, even when half dollars are used instead of the twenty dollar gold pieces Herrmann The Great manipulated. Imro Fox, for example, used the advertising tokens issued by a Chicago clothing company called "Ten Dollar Tom."

Professor Young went so far in his effort to cut down the investment in the money catching act as to make counterfeit half dollars. He was brought to trial for this breach of law and pleaded that the coins were made for his act only and he had been careful never to permit any of them to be passed as currency. After agreeing to make no more and having those in his act confiscated, he was given a suspended sentence. He made the half dollars of a lead alloy and they were reproductions of the 1858 issue of the old New Orleans mint. I learned of this counterfeiting incident through the late Edwin Fay Rice of the Boston Public Library, who, as a young man, had been a stage assistant to Professor Young. Counterfeit lead florins and half crowns also were made, as well as pressed paper counterfeits of several foreign coins. Counterfeit coins likewise were made where there was no saving in money, and even United States one and ten cent pieces have been counterfeited for magical purposes.



MONEY OF THE MAGICIANS

Top row: Martinka, obverse and reverse of Thos. Yost and Company, A. Roterberg, Lyons Magic Shop; second row: Tarbell System, two variations of C. Milton Chase, Mysto Magic, Downs Coin and reverse; third row: Hamley's (The successor of Bland), and reverse, Chicago Magic Company, Gamages, Klingl, Sherm's; fourth row: Chris Charlton, Eli Hackman, Comte, John Mulholland, A. H. Zano, Sims; fifth row; Modern Magic Products, large Roterberg, Agosta Meynier, Prof. Dickmann, Janos Bartl; sixth row: Herr Alexander, Cortini, Voisin, Conradi Horster, Thurston; bottom: John Henry Anderson, right, and left; Thurston-Kellar Anniversary, center; small tokens — King, left top, Prof. Steven, bottom; Martinka's Coin for Shower of Gold, right top, Trewey, bottom.



(reduced)



(reduced)

Various other inexpensive substitutions were used such as nickel plating and milling or machining British pennies which then were used as substitutes for either half dollars or half crowns. Another substitution was the metal German chips called "Spielmarke," but because of the odd size of these coins, they found little favor.

The first coin designed to facilitate sleight-of-hand manipulation was put out in Paris by Voisin, a dealer in conjuring equipment. This was first issued in 1855 and was 20 mm in size. Voisin very shortly issued another coin thirty-eight millimeters in size, and which was made of a thin covering of copper on a core of wood. It was twenty years before other magic equipment firms began issuing coins of their own design. Each firm, thinking that some small change in size or weight of metal and milling would facilitate handling, made its coins to conform to its own ideas. Some firms even had a variety of their own. The coins made by dealers in magic are known to the profession as palming coins.

The first palming coins issued by the New York dealer, Martinka and Company, carried the firm name on one side, while the other had a full length figure of a magician standing atop the world producing an impossible array of articles from a top hat. Within a year Martinka began making his palming coins with the obverse and reverse alike, both carrying the figure, and without the firm name. Around the figure was the wording: *Mundus Vult Decipi Decipiatur*. While most of the palming coins carried the name of the dealer selling them, some carried merely initials or have no firm lettering at all and can be identified only by design. There are several duplications of design except for a change in name or initials. Martinka and Company issued three designs and put their coins out in three sizes and five different kinds of metals. Other firms of magic equipment issuing coins are, in the chronological order of issue: C. Milton Chase of Boston, A. Roterberg of Chicago (two sizes), Thos. Yost of Philadelphia, Hamley of London, Klingl of Vienna, Theodore Bamberg of New York, Mysto Magic of New Haven, Conradi of Berlin, Arthur P. Felsman of Chicago, Lyons Magic Shop, Philadelphia, Sherms of Bridgeport, Bartl of Hamburg, and other German firms who sold the Nuerenberger Zaubertaler, Dickmann of Paris, Chicago Magic Company, Modern Magic Products, S. S. Adams of Asbury Park, and L. L. Ireland of Chicago. Most of these were made 30 mm in size, although another popular size is thirty-four millimeters. Jack Chanin of Philadelphia issues metal mirror coins on the idea that they show up better from the stage and that the design is completely immaterial. The coin manipulator Manuel was the first to use mirror coins.

Perhaps the most interesting palming coin to numismatists is a Chinese type brass coin which I had made for my own performances. The reason it is so interesting is that it was designed by the late Howland Wood who had great delight in putting my name in Chinese characters on one side and New York, America on the other. Mr. Wood's delight came when he discovered characters having the sound of my name and with the meaning "Controller of the Devil's Knowledge and Skill."

Five medals have particular interest as they were not issued for personal advertisements. Dr. Jules Dhotel designed one of Robert Houdin, which is given out as an award by the Association Syndicale des Artistes Prestidigitateurs of Paris, and he also designed one in memory of Adolph Blind ("Magicus"), the Swiss Magical historian and bibliographer. Two commemorative medals were designed, one for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the joint tour by Kellar and Thurston, and the other in recognition of Dr. Henry Ridgely Evans' historical research. Mark Fenderson designed a medal carrying a head of The Sphinx which was awarded annually for a number of years to the magicians inventing the best illusions. These were awarded by the magician's professional magazine, *The Sphinx*.

Medals and membership badges have been issued by many organizations of magicians throughout the world. These societies are in China and Malaya, as well as the U.S., England and most of the European countries. The Magic Circle of London and The British Magical Society both struck gold medals, carrying their insignia, which they awarded to magicians having very exceptional skill.

Magicians' tokens and medals are rather confusing to classify. But what can be expected when they are made by those whose profession is based on confusion.

AN UNPUBLISHED TRIAL PIECE OF THE U.S. CENT OF 1810

by Morton M. Stack

Herewith we illustrate a remarkable and apparently unpublished trial piece of the 1810 United States Cent. The former owner of the piece, a Maine collector, believed that the piece had at one time belonged to perhaps the foremost authority on Colonial and early United States Cents, the late Sylvester Crosby, who, however, is not known to have discussed it in print.

The piece is a strike from the dies of what is known as the *perfect date* 1810 Cent, Doughty no. 212, but the flan is white metal.

It seems probable that after the dies of the 1810 over 1809 overdate cents were worn out and a new die was cut for 1810 the mint officials made a trial piece to see the effect and perfection of the new dies. Such pieces have of course been made in mints under similar circumstances at all periods and while some specimens survive, many are destroyed almost immediately. The survival of such a piece as this is therefore a matter of good luck, or the interest in curiosities on the part of some employee of the mint. That it is unique, and was unique from the beginning is highly likely.

We may mention that Mr. B. G. Johnson of St. Louis, and Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, two of the leading living experts on this subject, have both seen the piece and are completely satisfied of its authenticity, and they have both characterized it as one of the most remarkable discoveries in the field of United States trial and experimental pieces of the present century. Had Adams and Woodin noticed the piece it would have been numbered 28 A (or 28 M). It is the only pattern or trial piece of the year 1810 known, and most closely akin to A.&W., no. 31, the cent of 1818 in silver, which however is a mule, and rather an experimental than a trial piece.

TWO UNPUBLISHED CIVIL WAR CARDS

by Earle R. Caley

Recently there came into my possession a lot of Civil War cards among which are some varieties not described in the catalogue of Hetrich-Gutttag, and which do not appear to be described elsewhere. Of these varieties one seems to be sufficiently distinct to warrant publication. It is a New York City card in copper of Cafe Autenrieth with the usual obverse but with a reverse neither illustrated nor mentioned in Hetrich-Gutttag. This reverse is an Indian head to the left on an entirely plain field, the headdress having six stars in the headband. The style of the head is identical with that of die No. 85 illustrated in Hetrich-Gutttag except that in place of the sixteen closely spaced beads in the headband there appear six stars widely spaced. On the author's specimen, which is nearly uncirculated, the lower three of these are very weakly struck. The number 85 A may be logically assigned to this reverse and the list number 5185 A to the card, though some might choose the vacant 5191.



(enlarged)

AN UNPUBLISHED TRAIL PIECE OF THE U. S. CENT OF 1310



(enlarged)

COPPER MENUT OF CAMPRODON, CATALONIA

A friend has also communicated to me another curious piece of the Civil War series. It is a white metal test of Ed. Schaaf's New York card like 6017, but deserves the number 6017 A because it is restruck on an earlier test of another card. Of the earlier types, very little can be seen, but of the inscription one word, GALLERY, is quite plain. Not enough remains for certainty, but careful examination and comparison with known varieties, makes one suspect that the word above GALLERY was ARCADE, which would identify the piece as an issue of Hart's Arcade Gallery, Watertown, N. Y., of which two bronze varieties, Nos. 6369 and 6370 are known. It is impossible to say whether the reverse die was 602, 603, or some other, and only a tentative listing of a white metal test, under No. 6371 is possible for the piece which survives only as what is sometimes called a numismatic palimpsest.

THE COINAGE OF CAMPRODÓN IN CATALONIA UNDER LOUIS XIII OF FRANCE

by Thomas Ollive Mabbott

The town of Camprodón in the province of Gerona, Catalonia, Spain, is today little known, except as an occasional summer resort for the people of Barcelona. *The Enciclopedia universal ilustrada Europeo-Americana*, (Madrid, about 1920, X, 1330) gives a brief article on the place, which was said to contain 213 houses and to have about 1,500 inhabitants. It is very ancient, and is said to have been founded as Campus Rotundus in A.D. 43, on the River Ter, near its juncture with the Riutort. The place was of some importance in the Middle Ages, and possessed a church dedicated to St. Peter, founded 904 A.D., and a Benedictine Monastery dedicated to the same saint founded in the 10th Century, and enriched by Louis IV of France. The monks seem from time to time to have had connections with France, but the town was occasionally attacked by the French in border struggle, especially in 1652 and 1689.

That so small a place should have had a coinage at all is rather surprising, until we remember that very small towns in the old days did occasionally have the right to strike money. It is hardly surprising, however, that specimens of the coinage of such a place should be exceedingly rare. As a matter of fact, coins of Camprodón are known to have been struck on but one occasion, and while three or four specimens have been recorded, all are in poor condition, and even when compared, the inscriptions have not been completely read. Recently one of the pieces has been found in this country and it seems possible from a study of it to advance somewhat our record of the types and inscriptions, and therefore to justify this article. It also happens that although the piece is small and obscure, it has a place not only in the Spanish series, but, being struck during a temporary allegiance to the French King, has a place in the French series too. It is included by both Dieudonné, and by Ciani (No. 1758), without illustration, and with decidedly incomplete description and discussion.

The French writers apparently follow a rather brief article in a French periodical, R. Serrure's "*Monnaie de Louis XIV mal attribué a Montpellier*," in the *Bulletin de Numismatique*, Paris, 1891, page 4, which is itself based on a much more complete discussion in a Barcelona periodical, although one of Serrure's footnotes rebuking the writer for thinking the coin inedited makes me suspect he had not seen the source himself, but relied on a communication from someone else. The article in Spanish is by Arturo Pédrals y Moliné and is called "*Moneda inédita de Camprodón*"; it was published in the

Rivista de ciencias historicas, Barcelona, 1887, Volume V, pp. 185-183. It synopsis previous discussion of the coins, and uses the word *inédita* clearly in the sense that it had been previously incorrectly published. Much of what we say is based on Pédrals, although we can add to his discussion.

The first coin of Camprodón to meet the attention of students was found by the great Spanish numismatist, Aloiss Heiss, in the collection of the Monastery of Santa Maria at Bellpuig (itself a Catalan town that once had a mint) and we are told that, upon seeing it, he thought it was a Spanish issue of the period of the Catalan Uprising around 1640. But he did not include it in his great work *Descripcion general de las Monedas Hispano-Cristianas*. He was misled by the similarity of the arms to those at one time (but not in the 17th Century) used by the French town of Montpellier, and finding a possible occasion when a local issue of copper might have been permitted there, he attributed the coin thus to Montpellier in an article in the *Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique*, Paris, 1867, Vol. II, page 297. The specimen seen by Heiss was better preserved than others known to us, except our coin, which comes from the Ferrari Collection, wherein it was ticketed as of Montpellier. We had some idea that it might be the coin seen by Heiss, for Ferrari was the kind of man who might have persuaded those in charge of a small ecclesiastical collection in Spain to sell or exchange a little piece of this kind, which was believed by all concerned to be French. But certain differences in description make us believe that our specimen is not identical with any previously known specimen of which we have found a record.

The Paris dealer Hoffmann obtained and noticed a specimen (or two?) in his trade publications (1, *Catalogue des medailles grecques etc.*, Jan., 1869; 2, *Sale*, April, 1869, No. 395; 3, *Sale*, April 4-6, 1887, p. 86, No. 1178) and Pédrals bought his from this source, but before publication he located another in the collection of another Catalan numismatist, named Salat, which he also published in his Barcelona article.

We may now give a description of the coin, including all that can be read with confidence. All the pieces seem to be badly struck on one side, and are defective at the lower and left hand. In fact the die for the reverse was apparently a little too large for the usual flan, and uncertainty must remain on some points. But this much can be made out: it is slightly more complete than any previous publication.

Obverse. LVDV.D.G.FRA.R. The crowned shield of the Arms of Camprodón, (Per fess, paly of nine (or et gules); argent, a roundel (with a design, indistinct, proper); inner border of dots, outer border a hatched line.

Reverse CAMPR (.....16)4: (*sic*; see discussion below). Between the letters S and P, a mitred head, three quarters to right of St. Peter, bearded. Inner border of dots, outer a hatched line, as on obverse.

Copper, Menut; 16½mm.; dies upset; weight, 0.9 grams.

It can be seen that the coins are defective at an annoying spot, for neither the exact form of the town's name nor the date are clear. The only uncertain letter on the obverse is the last, and while this might be read N, the spacing and analogy seem to us to make the R for Rex so probable that we do not consider brackets necessary.

The reverse has given much trouble. Hoffmann read "CAPI" in 1869, Heiss (in 1867) read "CAP——64" (and thought the SP had the second letter reversed). Salat (on his extremely poor coin) read "CAP———57", and Pédrals read "CA———164:", which, by the way, is highly defensible, for the cipher preceding the 4 which is the only certain cipher on our coin is certainly rounded. We have therefore ventured to include "16" in brackets in our description. On our coin

the CAM is perfectly plain, and the remains of P and R by no means doubtful, in the part not transcribed I feel confident of an N, and while Pédrals thought the town name might be in Latin, my own feeling is that the inscription is CAMPRODON followed by a date. There is no doubt that the coin is of the 17th Century style, and I should like to suggest that the colon which seems to have another faint line, is really an attempt at an unfinished or badly formed 2 rather than a 1, and that the inscription should be interpreted CAMPRODON 1642, which by analogy with other Catalan coins, is something highly probable.

This apparently was the guess of Dieudonné and Ciani, who classify the coin to the reign of Louis XIII; and, on the whole, we incline to leave it there. But it is a dangerous point to be dogmatic about, as will be seen in the historical discussion below. The colon and its lines might possibly be a badly malformed 5, and the traces of the inscription hastily inspected might give 1694 or even 1704. But these are rather unlikely dates for a coin in the name of the French King, and 1664 and 1657 which have been proposed cannot possibly be read. We are left to choose between 1642, 1644 (unlikely in view of the well formed 4, though historically acceptable), and 1704: (an almost incredible date).

The types need give little difficulty, except that we are not trained in heraldry, and hope that our language is correct. The arms of Camprodón are figured in the *Enciclopedia* mentioned above, and agree in every way (save the number of pales or bars) with those on our coin, but show in the round medallion an elaborate scene which seems to be a view of a town or castle on a rock with a stream and landscape. On so small a coin as ours such a device could only be roughly indicated, but there is some tiny device within the circle. The arms of Montpellier show a wheel or something of the kind, and include the pale (bars) of Aragon only at another short period.

The type of "S. P." must be St. Peter, who is often figured on coins of the period, and to whom the local church and monastery are dedicated. Pédrals sought to see St. Paladius, a local patron, but it is most unlikely that under the circumstances he would be chosen and indicated by so brief an abbreviation, and for once we must dismiss an idea of that learned scholar as too improbable for serious attention. Of course St. Peter is entitled to a mitre.

The reason for the issue, in the absence of documentary evidence, can be guessed but not absolutely determined. In Catalonia, despite its subjection to the Kings of Spain, great local autonomy was preserved, and Kings of Spain were acknowledged in a formula which was not one of humble submission. Many cities had and exercised at various periods the right of coinage, and their issues are described at length by Heiss in his second volume. However, the greatest occasion of local issues was around 1640, when Philip IV of Spain sought to curtail the ancient Catalan rights. The result was an uprising, and during it, a number of towns that never otherwise struck coins assumed or asserted actively what they considered to be a privilege theirs by right. Some coins were in the name of the Principality of Catalonia, some are in the name of Philip himself, but when Richelieu offered French aid to the Catalans, many swore allegiance to, and then coined in the name of the French Kings, Louis XIII and XIV, for the former died during the quarrels. Some towns issued only silver, some only copper, and some both. Pédrals points out that some coined in Louis's name that later destroyed all evidence save the numismatic record and did not admit any disloyalty to the Spanish throne. The towns that struck with some indication (sometimes only a portrait) of French allegiance include Barcelona, Bellpuig, Cervera, Gerona, Oliana, Puigcerda, Sanahuya, Solsona, Tarrega, Valls, Vich, and Villafranca del Panades besides Camprodón, and Agramont.

The relations of Camprodón with the French were usually of resistance to military attack; they were driven from the place by the Spanish in 1652 and 1689. But they did occupy it in 1655-60, and Salat read his date [16]57 on the idea of that occupation as the occasion of the issue of money. But not only is 1657 impossible to read, but so are 1655, 1656, 1658, 1659 and 1660; the date must include a 4. The best explanation is that during a brief period of the Catalan uprising, the town accepted French protection, that the date was meant to be read 1642, and that the monarch is thus Louis XIII.

The art of the little coin is distinctive, and although it is in the manner of other Catalan coins of the 17th Century, there is little doubt that it was made locally. Heiss's reading suggests there *may* have been two reverse dies, but even that is doubtful; a single pair probably sufficed for the work.

In conclusion we wish to thank Mr. Hans M. F. Schulman, who made the coin available to us for study; to Mr. H. Grunthal, who helped us to identify it, and to Professor Weber of Princeton who sent us a transcript of Serrure's article from the only copy of the particular number of the Bulletin we could locate in America. The coin is now privately owned.

AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF COLLECTING NUMISMATIC ITEMS PERTAINING TO MEDICINE

by Bruno Kisch

Collecting of rare items and objets d'art had already become a habit and a vice in ancient classic times, as we know from Cicero's famous speech "*In Verrem*." The Renaissance revived the longing for such objects and introduced scientific approach to collecting. Scientific numismatics began at this time; among the early collectors and numismatic authors of the sixteenth century may be found some physicians, as George Agricola (born 1490) and Eucharius Roeslein (born 1490). However, we as yet have not come across any proof of a special collection or publication on medical medals dating from that time. Interest in the collection of objects connected with medicine needed a clear insight into the fact that medicine is a special unity in cultural life and history, and not merely a profession.

In 1851, Renauldin in an interesting book, described the life and publications of sixty-one physicians from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, who had distinguished themselves by writing numismatic books. However, in this number there were only a few who had collected medical medals and coins, and still fewer who had written on this topic, the first having been in the eighteenth century. It is true that certain parts of that subject which we nowadays regard as *medicina in nummis*, had attracted the attention of medical and non-medical collectors even before Moehsen's well-known publication. Two such fields are especially noteworthy: the medals commemorating famous physicians, and medals and tokens related to famine. For example, F. Chr. Lesser in 1739 dedicated to this purpose a chapter of his book on medals, scientific societies, universities and famous men. The second part of the second book of this work is inscribed: "*Von Medaillen, welche auf Medicos gepräget worden*"; but this section refers to only a few such medals.

Even at a time when the scientific application in this field (almost exclusively following an historical trend) was investigating ancient money-coining; medals and tokens on famine were interesting numismatists more and more frequently. The first such publication known to the writer is Joh. Hr.

Hoecleri's "*Dissertatio de Annona Augusta*" (Argent., 1662); the same topic is treated later on by C. A. Hofmann (1774) in a study entitled "*De nummis Romanorum frumentariis*." In 1742 the Silesian physician, J. Chr. Kundmann, published a book about famine and related medals of Silesia; the same topic was handled by T. G. Bidermann of Dresden (1772) from a broader general viewpoint.

Moehsen mentions that Henry Maibom, a famous numismatist, who died at Helmstaedt in 1700, attempted to outline a paper on medical topics in coins of ancient times ("*Antiquitates medicae ex nummis*"). Moehsen also states that the physician, M. F. Lochner of Nuremberg, had written a monograph entitled "*Historia medica nummaria*"; but this manuscript already had been lost by Moehsen's time.

Moehsen, one of the personal physicians of King Frederick II of Prussia, was born in 1722 in Berlin and died there in 1795. He was a connoisseur of numismatics and the history of medicine and collected medical medals in particular. In his well-known book (1773), he evidences pride in his collection which, for his time, was unique in its kind, and boasts that it contained more than 200 commemorative medals struck since the fifteenth century in honor of physicians, as well as Greek and Roman coins pertaining to the history of medicine. He also collected medals commemorative of restoration to health of prominent persons, medals commemorative of plagues, and alchemical medals of special metals alleged to have charm-like properties. Moehsen, who also spent much time, correspondence and money on his medical numismatic collection, complains that so very few others of the time were collectors in this field. We learn from him that the famous Burckhardt collection, which was sold in Wolffenbuettel in 1745, contained only twelve medical pieces, which he bought at that sale. He further testifies that Kundmann's collection consisted primarily of casts and designs with only a few original pieces; he affirms the same about the collection in Brescia of the Italian connoisseur, Count Mazzuchelli. At the time, aside from these collections and one in the College of Jesuits in Milan, there was no similar private or public one in Germany, England, France or Italy.

Moehsen is to be given credit as the first to have published first-rate engravings of medical medals accompanied by good descriptions of them and an historical sketch of the persons commemorated on these medals.

The next numismatist to be a large-scale collector of medical medals was C. A. Rudolphi, born in 1771 in Stockholm. In 1796 he became professor at the University in Greifswald and in 1810, professor of anatomy and physiology at Berlin University, where he was predecessor of Johannes Mueller. He died in 1832 in Berlin. His numismatic contribution was the booklet "*Index Nummismatum in virorum de rebus medicis vel physicis meritorum memoriam percussorum*." This is a kind of catalogue of all medals coined in honor of famous physicians and scientists. In the 1825 edition, it indexes 523 such pieces in honor of 350 persons. The medals are well described but not illustrated. A short biography of each person commemorated is given. The booklet contains but one reproduction, that of the medal in honor of Blumenbach, to whom this booklet is dedicated.

Rudolphi informs us of the fate of Moehsen's collection. A Berlin coin-dealer named Adler bought most of the silver medals of this collection; after Moehsen died, this part of the Boehsen collection came to the Berlin Royal Muenzkabinett, as did the Rudolphi collection later on, where these two famous collections remain to our time. Rudolphi voices the complaint that in his time neither the coin-dealers nor the museums housing public collections, such as the Vienna or Berlin Museum, cared to collect medals of less valuable metal than silver. Some of that part of Moehsen's collection containing medals of a cheaper metal than silver was bought by Rudolphi at a Berlin auction.

Rudolphi's book, issued in 1823, and reprinted and revised in 1825 and 1828, instigated a really widespread interest in the field of medical medals. In spite of Moehsen's interesting and scholarly book, Rudolphi's index was the first scientific work really limited to this topic; however, it was confined to pieces commemorative of persons and also included non-medical scientists such as Kant.

Successor to Rudolphi as collector of medical medals and author of an enlarged "*Rudolphi*" with two supplement volumes, was the Danzig physician, C. L. von Duisburg. His book was printed in 1862 in Danzig; its first supplement appeared in 1863, the second shortly before the author's death in 1868. He classified the medals to an extent, subdividing them geographically. He also described a group of aeronautical medals and medals commemorative of meetings of German physicians and scientists.

Another collector of the time was Hippolyte Kluiskens, Professor at the University of Ghent (Belgium) who specialized in medals commemorative of famous physicians. In 1859 he published two volumes on famous men and the medals struck in their honor. These volumes which include a few reproductions, not only contain a short description of the medals, but also biographies of the persons which have some value. His description and collection of more than 1,200 pieces was not limited to physicians and scientists, but included artists as well.

A glance at our bibliography will reveal how widespread the interest in collecting medical medals already had become by that time. However, until our day, collections like that of Duisburg or Kluiskens were unique. The auction catalogue of the Duisburg Collection, which after his death (1868) was sold in Danzig on Nov. 2, 1869, is of special interest. There were 1,357 lots sold, 2 coin cabinets and 315 numismatic books. Of the coins and medals, 875 were *medicina in nummis*. This catalogue is of special significance to collectors, since to a certain extent, it appraises the then current estimation of the pieces.

The book of Pfeiffer and Ruland "*Pestilentia in Nummis*" made further progress in the systematization of the collection of medical medals. For generations of collectors, this famous book, printed in 1882 in Tuebingen, was the bible of their study; but because it never was reprinted, it became exceedingly rare. As the title implies, this book endeavored to present a history of epidemic diseases as seen through the eyes of numismatic witnesses. Pfeiffer and Ruland's book introduced a new branch in collection of *medicina in nummis*. The book covers the subjects of (1) coins and medals pertaining to contagious diseases (plagues), their prevention and cure, and (2) pieces pertaining to the real or alleged causes of these plagues and the prevention thereof. This classification put all medals pertaining to flood, famine, comets, etc. as well as charm-medals into the field of *medicina-in-nummis*-collections. This viewpoint prevailed generally after this time.

Limited space does not permit listing of all the prominent collectors of the last century. Mention must be made of one—the coin-dealer Robert Ball of Berlin. In October 1905, after his death at the age of only 38, when his collection of 1,777 pieces was sold, the catalogue printed by his firm with fixed prices was entitled "*Medicina in Nummis*." This most appropriate expression for our entire field of collecting, since repeated time and again, was, as far as I know, used in this instance for the first time. In addition to medals on persons and medical meetings, plagues, famine, flood, etc., this collection already included medals on spas, hospitals, orphan asylums, vaccination, child-birth, recoveries from sickness, and medals on expositions of hygiene and alimentation.

Also noteworthy is the wonderful collection of the Trieste oculist, Dr. Josef Brettatur, bequeathed after his death in 1905 to Vienna University (1907). A scientifically-styled comprehensive catalogue of this collection, also entitled "*Medicina in Nummis*," was published in Vienna by Dr. E. Holzmaier in 1937. This collection—probably the largest of *medicina in nummis* accumulated by one collector—contained 5,557 pieces. The catalogue has but 25 illustrative cuts.

Lastly, I shall make mention of the famous American physician and scholarly numismatist, H. R. Storer, who was born in 1830 in Boston and came from a family of renowned physicians. Dr. Storer had been a competent gynecologist until 1872 when he contracted septicaemia, and being unable to practice his profession, he devoted his time to numismatics. He presented his collection of 4,000 pieces to the Boston Medical Library. When he died in 1922, he left a manuscript on "*Medicina in Nummis*" which was finished and edited under this title by his son Malcolm in Boston in 1931. This volume has 1,146 pages and lists over 8,000 medals. Up to the present, it remains the most comprehensive book on this topic, containing a lifetime's devoted work by one of the best connoisseurs of all times. It only lacks a volume with adequately illustrative photographs and a comprehensive and competently cited bibliography.

The course from Moehsen to Storer was a long one. The endeavor of the following bibliography has not been to collect every paper on medical medals, but the comprehensive publications.

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THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC FOUGHT ITS POLITICAL WARS ON COINS

by Hans Holzer

The Austrian Republic, founded in 1918, after the expulsion of a century-old regime, found itself faced by a three-party feud almost from start.

The Socialists, the Nationalists and the Conservatives who soon got hold of the government and who ran it up to the invasion by the Germans, were never really at peace and in this struggle monetary items were used constantly.

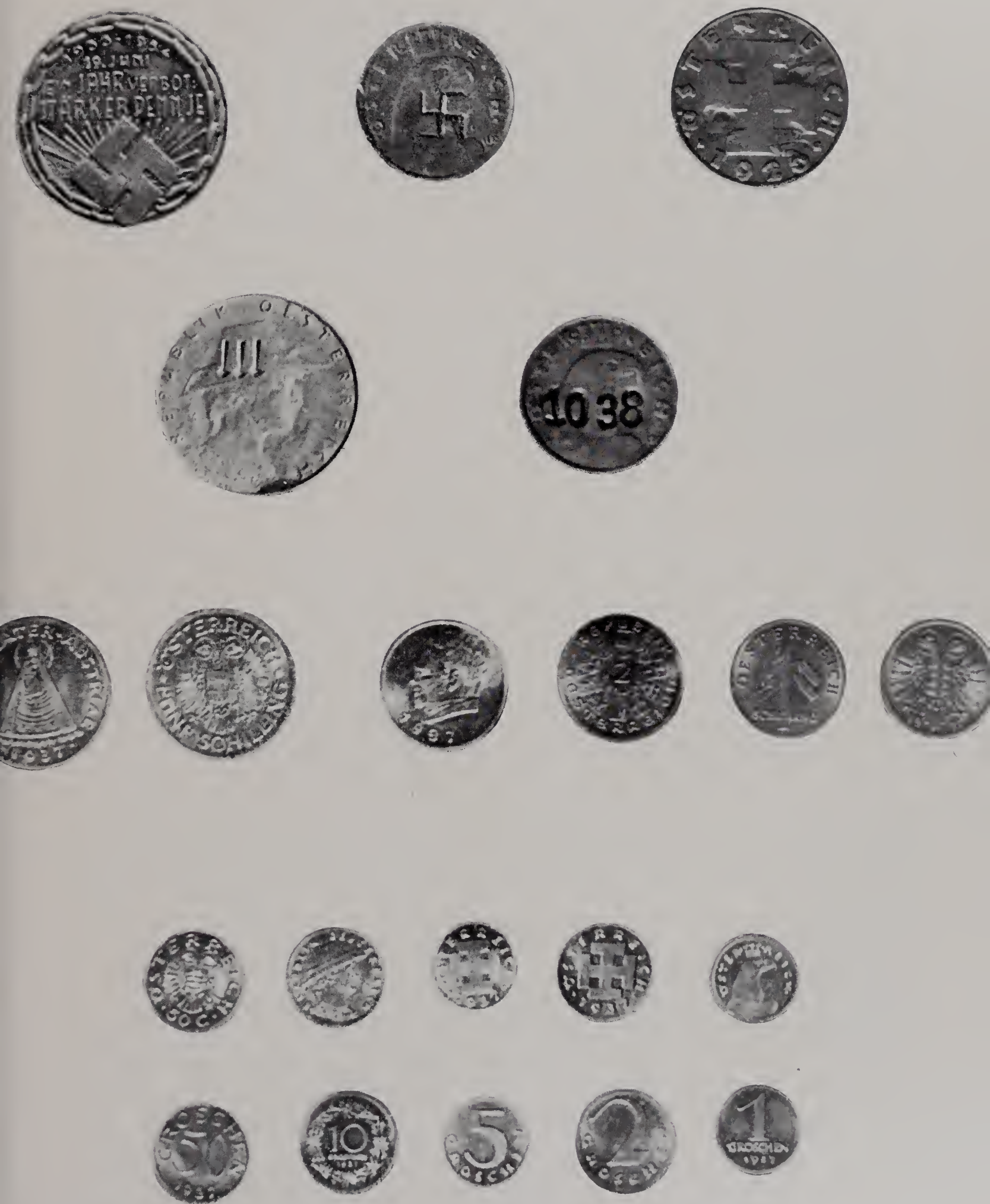
NAZI TOKENS AND COUNTERMARKS

First to feel the hand of the Conservative government was the Nazi party, chiefly composed of doubtful elements, and actively supported at all times from across the border. To "celebrate" the first year of their illegality in Austria, the party issued an aluminum medalet showing a hand with a sword, a Nazi coat of arms as background and the legend "Hail Hitler — Victory's ours". The reverse side, illustrated here, reads "1933-1934. June 19. One year of suppression. Stronger than ever."

These were distributed by the partisans, but they had no monetary value. A few years later, a series of underground coins was issued, which have been described in the first issue of this magazine.

When the struggle became more violent, regular Austrian coins were taken from circulation by the Nazi sympathizers and countermarked with a Swastika design, then placed back into circulation as a means of political propaganda. In a similar way, the crooked cross, symbol of the Republic, was mutilated into a swastika by chopping off some of the arms.

Just before the German Invasion, in the spring of 1938, the Germans thought up a fine system to discredit the Austrian currency.



(enlarged)

Under the guise of children's gambling money, they manufactured exact miniature facsimiles of all Austrian coins then in circulation, and sent them into Austria to be sold as "toy money". Their local sympathizers then started joking about the new coins and tried to prove to the less educated masses that these were their new coins and that the Austrian government was going to be bankrupt soon.

However, the scheme did not work. The Austrian police discovered the real purpose of these "toys" and confiscated them on the basis of an old law on counterfeiting. A few sets were sold during the two weeks before official prohibition.

In this connection another aluminum token issued by the German Nazi Party this time, is noteworthy. It shows a swastika superimposed on a sun shining over a view of factories and smokestacks—the city of Saarbruecken. Below is the date of the Saargebiet's union with the Reich, "13.1.1935" and around the legend "DIE SAAR FUER HITLERDEUTSCHLAND" (The Saar for Hitler Germany) referring to the vote in Germany's favor taken under highly doubtful circumstances and pressure of Nazi propagandists. The reverse has a swastika on which are superimposed the words "VOLK WILL ZU VOLK" (Freely "Blood to Blood") and around, "DIE SAAR HAT'S ERWIESEN—DIE OSTMARK WIRD'S BEWEISEN" (The Saar has proved it—Austria WILL prove it) meaning, of course, that now that the Saar is part of the Reich, the Austrian Republic, because it is inhabited by related nationalities, should be made part of Greater Germany.

Such a threat seems bold in view of the early date of the token, but the piece is of private manufacture, possibly by Lauer or a similar Bavarian establishment.

It is interesting when one considers that as late as 1936 and again early in 1938 Germany solemnly promised to respect Austrian independence and signed treaties to that effect which, in due course, shared the fate of all other Nazi treaties, which is well known to one and all.

Anybody who wanted, however, could have seen what the Nazis were up to as early as 1935, if it were only by studying their campaign tokens.

SOCIALIST COUNTERMARKS.

The Social Democrats, on the other hand, outlawed after their unsuccessful revolt of February, 1933, resorted to similar methods by counterstamping regular coins with their symbol, the Three Arrows. The Three Arrows were originally the symbol of the so-called "Iron Front" in Germany, a coalition of liberal factions.

Another countermark, known to but a handful of people, consists of a numeral stamped into a regular coin of a low denomination, usually the smallest unit. The numbers differed and went into the thousands. Anyone found with such a coin in his possession was arrested—for the simple reason that it represented the membership card of the then illegal Socialist Unions.

The backbone of this over-all union were the trolley car workers, the bus drivers and other civil service employees.

They were prosecuted by the Conservative government and the two never had any love for each other. With the threat of German invasion, Chancellor Schuschnigg, a friend of a more liberal government policy, appealed to them for support, which he received—but it was too late, the Nazis had already sent their bombers and German troops were marching through Salzburg.

The Socialist counterstamps are decidedly rare, whereas the Nazis applied theirs on a mass production basis.

THE STORY BEHIND THE MADONNA OF MARIA ZELL.

In 1934, the Austrian Republic under the Chancellorship of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss decided to resume the coining of a large silver coin, interrupted since the days of the late Emperor Francis Joseph. Considerable controversy having arisen as to the design to be placed on the new 5 Schilling piece, a group of artists and officials finally and with much pressure made the government accept Hartig's design representing a modernistic Madonna and child and the Latin inscription *Magna Mater Austriae*, meaning The Great Mother of Austria. No sooner was the coin in circulation, as it became known to a small circle of those interested that the protests of a few scientists who were fully aware of the implications of such a design, had been completely disregarded by the then minister of finances, Kienboeck, who refused to reconsider the commission's decision on the grounds that preparations for the coining had already been made.

The objections made against both the type and the legend were based on several facts, apparently unknown to the commission. The Madonna of Maria Zell, a miraculous picture of local fame and considerable beauty, stood by no means for a national sanctuary; the Madonna of Maria Plain near Salzburg, several pictures in the Tyrol and other parts of Austria had equal significance and yet they were never looked upon as paramount symbols.

As for the inscription, it was taken from a few lines Emperor Ferdinand III wrote into the Golden Book of Maria Zell when he visited the place. He meant it as complimentary and not as a statement of supremacy; a dignified classical enthusiast would consider the phrase elegant.

Last, but not least, the phrase *Magna Mater*, in vulgar Latin, was a slang expression for the elderly manager of doubtful houses and even in "socially acceptable" Latin, the words stood for Cybele, the Asiatic goddess of Motherhood, whose services were certainly far removed from the Christian idea of the Madonna. Obviously, the objections seem well-founded and it must be regretted that they were not taken into consideration.

The 5 Schilling piece was struck in 1934, 35, 36, 37 and the Gold 100 Schilling piece with identical types also in 1938.

COLLECTORS BEWARE! A HISTORY OF COUNTERFEITING

by Joseph B. Stack

For many years the writer has been speaking before coin clubs about the nefarious arts of the counterfeiters of rare and valuable coins. This is a constant subject of inquiry and discussion among collectors, and it seems to have a fascination for the general public too. Therefore an article on some of the aspects of the subject may interest many readers.

Probably one should begin by stating that while fakes and forgeries are a pest, many laymen take a far too gloomy view of the subject. One will hear a man, looking at a tray of ancient coins in the most wretched condition, priced at a dime apiece in the window of a coin store, remark cheerfully that they must be fakes, forgetting that the cost of making such things of countless varieties and for

such prices, could hardly be a profitable transaction, and quite unaware that the supply of coins of almost every period in the world's history is fairly large. A coin dealer who sees many thousands of old coins every year sees dozens of fakes. But the proportion of bad to good among coins in the hands of collectors is really not a sad subject to contemplate. The good overwhelmingly outnumber the bad, even in collections formed by careless men, and it is to be remembered that a fake is almost without exception meant to be passed as a fairly valuable coin. Most regular coin dealers are men of considerable experience, and they do not like to sell a coin which is not of undoubted authenticity. We should like to impute this to the innate goodness of their hearts, but the fact remains that enlightened self interest must have something to do with it. A dealer who becomes known as a seller of fakes is of course in a very bad position from the point of view of his own business reputation, and his bread and butter depend on that. And it is a fact that in the course of time most forged coins are detected. The perfect crime may occasionally be committed in the numismatic field. But the skill of the experts keeps fair pace with the inventions of crooks, and a very large proportion of the fakes are of a kind that can be easily detected by anyone who gives close attention to the piece. A few very skillful forgeries are found out only by advanced experts, and it is admitted that special talent as well as long practice and experience are requisite for such a man to develop himself. But even the average collector, who may lack time for the constant study of the whole field, can, if he will study the books on the series he collects, and his own coins, become himself expert enough to avoid almost all the fakes. It is our purpose to record some useful things to remember.

First, where is one most likely to find a fake? Most usually it will be a piece of considerable attractiveness, an imitation of a rare or much sought after coin, in good condition, and almost always (if the seller knows its bad character) it will be offered at a bargain price. Getting something too cheap is always accompanied by the risk that the seller and not the buyer has the best of the bargain. But it must be admitted that some forgers do ask a full price. Yet it is not the usual method, and even the most inexperienced collector is fairly safe if he deals with reputable dealers and buys at fair prices. This is nothing against a bargain, only against too remarkable a bargain. And we say fairly safe because everyone is human, and there probably never was a collector or dealer who at some time did not make a mistake.

Next we come to the types of counterfeiter. First of all of course comes the man who makes a copy of a current coin with the idea of passing it as money on the public. He has existed as long as official mints have existed. There is also the conquering government that forces a conquered people to accept imitation money. The products are of course not without interest to numismatists, and specialists collect contemporary counterfeits of old series. We mention this class of material because it will be thought of by every reader, but it is only the inspiration of the faker of coins for collectors, and the counterfeit for circulation is usually a base coin, or of an original of current value far above specie content. It should be added that contemporary counterfeiters have on occasion been honorable men. The barbarians on the borders of the Greek and Roman world made imitations of the coins of their more civilized neighbors, often of better metal and weight than the originals. Such products were legitimate coins and are of great respectability. Another class of coin exists which is produced by some minor ruler, who actually has the right of coinage, and makes coins so closely resembling the coinage of neighboring states, that his pieces, of less weight, may be passed there. These things have been the subject of protest in the old days, but they are legitimate coins also, and the few that turn up are welcomed by collectors. From this we pass to the fakers of coins who do not plan to pass their products for money, but to sell them to collectors.

These too fall into several classes; those who forge intentionally and those who forge innocently. The intentional fakers include the man who makes copies of coins with a premium with the idea of selling them as genuine, and he is of course the type that makes almost all of the weeds that annoy dealer and collector. But there is a second type, the man whose mind is slightly twisted, and tempts him to make a coin to fill a space in his collection, to show his friends, or to prove some point in an argument. (A relative of the last is the fellow who publishes an account of a coin, and even makes a picture of it, from his fancy. The numismatists of the Renaissance were sometimes guilty of making up old coins, as they made up old poems. Many of them were mere hoaxers, but their fancies have sometimes been supplied by forgers who saw their books.)

The honest fakers however are often the most annoying. They are the individuals who make accurate reproductions of rare coins for educational purposes, especially electrotypes. This practice is at first sight laudable, great museums have approved and practiced it, and it may be argued that any one can tell an electrotype is not an original. But forgers can do things with electrotypes, and even without their aid, fakers may take in the inexperienced or unwary by slipping an electrotype in as genuine, and there is the undeniable fact that occasionally real mistakes are made, and a hasty purchase may include an electrotype among genuine coins through pure error. Any collector of long experience can probably tell of his annoyance from the accidental presence of an unnoticed electro among real coins. Heirs finding collections of course are very liable not to notice such a confusion. Worst of all, on rare occasions reproductions for educational purposes have been made by means of dies. These are easily detected if one knows the publications on the series, but may be the source of great embarrassment if one does not.

We proceed to the classes of forged pieces according to the technique. CASTS are the commonest of all. All casts look and feel a little different from struck pieces, and are distinguished by small pits on the surface. These the careful forger endeavors to eliminate by burnishing and use of the graver, but usually the lettering is bad and the holes cannot be removed entirely from certain parts of the coin that show minute detail. In silver or copper most casts can be easily detected. In gold the work is often highly deceptive and a large part of the small group of coins that are definitely regarded with doubt by the best experts are suspected casts in gold. What has been said applies to casts in the original metals. Cast pieces in different metals from the original coin are sometimes met with, but of course these are not dangerous to anyone who knows much about coins. We have heard of a gentleman who returned from the east with a golden shekel, but it is to be added that he was not a collector of coins, but an innocent traveller, whom a wily native had picked as a victim for a really supreme trick. But the method has also been used where the proper metal might not be so well known to collectors, and here again a knowledge of the series one collects is of the greatest value.

It must be remembered that certain series of genuine coins have been produced by casting; Chinese money almost always, and the early pieces of the Roman Republic in bronze. Of course all specimens of these series are found cast, and authenticity is determined by various means. But when a cast of a coin that should be struck is found, it is obviously a counterfeit. Even this rule is not absolutely without exceptions, but the exceptions are in series that will not trouble the average collector; during the Roman Empire the coinage of Samos seems to have been partly struck, but chiefly made by casting from the struck pieces. The patination is usually distinctive. Our editor remarks that he is convinced that this custom prevailed at a few other places — in particular Bostra. Only the Samian coins however are of very frequent occurrence, and probably outnumber the struck specimens. It must be added that some coins are struck on cast flans, e.g. Kohler, Moffatt gold bars.

Unskilful use of acid in cleaning may produce the appearance of casting in a struck coin. The genuineness of such a coin may sometimes be established, but of course it is really damaged at best. This kind of violent cleaning has spoiled many fine coins, and a coin with pits and holes should usually be avoided.

CAST FANTASIES. The process of casting is fairly cheap, and some wild fantasies have been made by "artists" who produce "coins" with the names of Romulus and Remus, and many other queer issues. There is a whole series of these things that reputedly come from Persia, and tend to have animals that look like pigs as part of the type. The late Howland Wood called such pieces "Pigs" and they are of a style of art entirely unparalleled in the world's history; it makes up in quaintness what it lacks in merit, and a collector who has seen one will have not the slightest trouble to recognize others of the group, and will avoid them — unless he cannot resist keeping a specimen or two for its absurdity. Since there are no originals, the word counterfeits cannot be quite properly applied to these "coins" but sale of them as "ancient" is certainly fraudulent. This group, like the casts in wrong metals, is of less danger to regular coin collectors than to people who gather souvenirs and curiosities, and of course to beginners in numismatics.

ELECTROTYPES. These are not struck pieces, nor perhaps are they strictly speaking casts, though the rather curious process by which they are made might be considered a kind of casting. The reader with an interest in mechanical techniques will find a description of what is done in any good encyclopedia. It suffices for our purpose to say that an electrotype can reproduce only one half or side of a coin at one time, and to make a complete coin or medal, the two halves (which take the form of shells) must be filled up with metal and fastened together (usually with solder.) The place of joining of course is always visible as a line around the center of the edge, or occasionally at top or bottom perhaps, where great care and skill are used. Forgers take electros and try to eliminate the traces of this joining, and sometimes with success enough to deceive all but the most careful. Most electros are filled with base metal, and the weight is strange; a few have been filled with the same metal as the surface shells. It should be remembered that electrotypes are usually originally made for educational purposes, and many bear a mark on the edge indicating their nature. They are however, sometimes used by unscrupulous persons to deceive the unwary, and forgers have at times used the method directly. It must be remembered that any electrotype that represents a coin is per se not an original, and this applies to almost every other electrotype. We know of one large Canadian medal, officially made by the process and existing only as an electrotype, a plaster model was presumably the form from which it was made. There also exist a very few tokens and perhaps some store cards etc., originally made as electrotypes, always found in that form, and of course genuine specimens. But this will worry few, for these pieces are not the kind of thing that anyone would be likely to fake.

DIE STRUCK FORGERIES. This class is of course the most dangerous at first sight, for it is reproduction of a coin by the same means as that used to prepare the originals. It has been popular with the counterfeiter in all generations of course, and with the forger of collectors' items probably since there have been collectors enough to make it worth while. However, it is a fairly expensive and troublesome method, and the "artist" encounters the fact that copying cannot reproduce quite exactly and that when a false die has been identified it is possible to condemn every coin that is struck from it. Most of the forged dies are cut, a few may be made by a casting process.

Among die struck forgeries, the most dangerous are the works of highly gifted artists. Happily such men rarely sink so low as to do this kind of work. During the Renaissance certain forgers made very beautiful reproductions of Roman coins, one very celebrated man being named Cavino. It has been claimed his purposes were pure, though Sir George Hill is convinced they were not. The products of these people are called, from a city where many originated, Paduans. They are all of great merit artis-

tically, but the style of art is obviously not ancient; it is rather too precise and finished. The pieces are easily distinguished in almost every case, by the exact similarity of style found in those reproducing known ancient coins and a group of fantasies, which gave collectors of the time of the revival of learning pieces they wished could be found, and which pretty obviously the ancients had neglected to make. Happily a Paduan is itself a work of art, and none are too common. They are worth just about as much in most cases as the originals, and this is one kind of forgery a reputable dealer will be happy to buy or sell openly — and properly labelled as a Renaissance art object. If one must have a sestertius of Julius Caesar with an artistic portrait, one must get a Paduan, and — one must pay a good price for it.

The next most famous forger was Becker, who flourished about a century and a half ago. He was in some ways the greatest of forgers. Of course he claimed to be an educator. He was a connoisseur, himself a collector, and a medallist of some merit who occasionally made a medal in his own name. He had a tremendous love of and feeling for antiquity, and more than any other known forger, reproduced the spirit of the ancients. He openly sold "reproductions" of rare Greek, Roman, and modern coins as such. And correspondence exists that shows he circulated his products through friends at a distance, priced as if genuine. Happily, full sets of strikes from his dies are known, and hence a Becker can easily be detected. Many of his pieces could be easily seen to be fakes by very advanced students without this aid, but a few of his Roman pieces might have passed easily enough in ancient Rome. It is interesting to remark the great collector Haeberlin did not bite, when Becker tried to catch him, but it must be admitted that some of his Roman products might well have been accepted at Rome in the time of the Caesars, and he is probably deservedly called the prince of coin forgers. A special book, with photos of all his pieces, has been published by Sir George Hill. It may be added that Becker rarely if ever bothered with anything commonplace, but he did make a few fantasies. His coins he usually took the precaution to give a slightly worn appearance by letting them rub together as if in circulation. Whether the story is true that he had a turning box attached to his carriage for this purpose, we do not know, but he had some simple method, and he produced too many to have done it by carrying the specimens in his change purse. Besides Greek and Roman pieces, he loved the rare Visigothic gold coins of Spain. The originals are horribly ugly and crude, and his masterpieces are probably far more common than the originals, even to this day. Although they can be detected, his art probably has something to do with the unpopularity of that series which now attracts only a few specialists. The case of Becker is an unusual one, and it is too bad that he lived in Vienna so long before the days of psychoanalysts. It is probable that he had managed to persuade himself that his efforts were laudable on the whole, and he was so honest a man that when Haeberlin detected three of his fakes, he took them back at once, and apologized for his carelessness. Sir George tells us that a Twentieth Century relation of Becker thinks he was innocent of desire to cheat. But there seems to be no doubt among those who are not sentimentally inclined to be charitable that Becker made a very good thing of his educational activities.

There have been many disciples of Becker, few approaching the master in art. One of them however, was a brazenly amusing rascal named Christodoulos, of Athens, Greece, who sold his coins widely in America as well as in Germany, France and England. He was an earnest student of ancient Greek coins, and such a lover of Hellenic art that he plead with the curator of a Greek museum to be allowed to borrow some rarities for study. Yes, he studied, and soon increased the artistic product of his native land. If not ancient, his pieces were certainly the work of a Greek artist. His method was

to offer a few coins of great rarity from a recently discovered hoard. And he had the effrontery to offer his pieces in lots which included genuine ancient coins. He seems to have been a most successful salesman, and had a way with him; it was only when collectors began to compare their treasures that the hoax was really discovered. Yet it is well known that the late David Proskey told him to get out of his store on very first meeting, and the product of Christodoulos does not stand up beside a genuine coin. His lettering is usually weak and very bad, and no wonder, if the story that he was illiterate is true. Yet we know of a small collection of Greek silver left to a university by a gentleman who seems to have obtained all his coins from Christodoulos, and a very few of the coins which are originals, confirm his reputed methods.

ALTERATION OF GENUINE COINS. Another kind of forgery consists in taking a perfectly genuine ancient or modern coin, and making certain changes which make it seem to be a rare or desirable variety. This is to be divided into several catagories. The first is what is called retouching, and consists in slightly altering a coin with a graver, and in the old days many very fine coins were slightly improved in this way — the purpose was often only to bring out indistinct letters correctly. But when a piece is so tooled, there is always difficulty in saying how much alteration has unintentionally crept into the work. And coins can be found in collections where the whole legend and most of the type are restorations, and sometimes restore what never existed. Coins "refaites au burin" are of course worthless, though at base they may be ancient. (Excessively rare intentional ancient alterations need not detain us here; the intentions in this case was to make tokens or tesserae, out of coins.) This brings us to the frankly vicious practice of making a common coin appear to have markings that make it a rarity, of restoring not what the graver saw, but what he wished others to see. And the method is used also on modern coins, where a mintmark may be erased, a date changed, etc. Traces of the graver usually can be found; but in modern pieces detection of the finest work comes usually through study of the minute differences between the common piece used for the basis of the fake and the genuine rarity, since the faker usually cannot produce these. The engraving is also sometimes accompanied by the building up of a detail — a date may be changed by erasing one cipher, and soldering on a careful reproduction of the desired cipher. This has been done for an 1804 dollar. Finally, there is the custom of punching in a detail — particularly the star in the Grant Commemorative half dollar.

MISDESCRIBED PIECES. We must conclude this list of kinds of forgery with a reference to pieces that are in themselves absolutely genuine and unaltered specimens, but which are misrepresented, either through ignorance or with bad motives. At first sight it may seem that there can be little danger in such things except to decidedly naive persons. But there are cases where this is not the case, because the misrepresentation may be a very slight one, hard to detect, and yet affecting the value of a piece. Thus a private pattern may be called an official pattern, or a coin answering the printed description of a rarity very closely, may be carelessly sold as the rarity itself. Of course here again study of the series is one's safeguard. It should be added however, that highly imaginative attributions will be found in old books, and in studying any series, considerable wideness of reading is desirable, the reader keeping in mind that absurdity of statement is not wholly confined to obsolete books, but occasionally creeps into recent ones.

We shall proceed to a description of several of the more dangerous forgeries of American series in our third issue, where a number of pieces will be described and explained.

AUSTRALIAN MINT MARKS

by O. San Rocco

Australia resembles us in many respects more than its mother country, as is well known. It is therefore not surprising to find the practice of using mint marks, which is fairly uncommon with the modern British series, is frequent in the Australian mints.

There were four mints in operation in Australia up to recently—Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth. Of these, Adelaide only struck occasionally during the reign of Queen Victoria, and Perth from time to time, and gold only, being mining centers.

However, there has just come to our attention a Threepenny piece dated 1942 with the mint mark D, apparently denoting Darwin in Northern Australia. The establishment of a branch mint at that port, so far unnoticed, could easily be explained by the great influx of American troops to that region necessitating a greater amount of small change. With transportation facilities overburdened and never too good — for there is no direct rail link between Darwin and the South East — it might have seemed easier to strike the coins right there.

There are also a Sixpence and Threepence dated 1942 at hand which have the mint mark S for Sydney below the coat of arms — whereas in former years only the gold had mint marks.

Part of the Australian currency must have been struck in England, and while the absence of an official mint record is much to be regretted, there are Florins 1942 and 1943 as well as minor coins without mint marks which apparently were issued by the London mint.

Also at hand is a bronze Penny of the old type, dated 1917 and showing the mint mark "I" underneath the scroll below the words ONE PENNY. This is the mint mark of Bombay, India.

During the last war conditions made it necessary for the Australians to have part of their coins struck at the Indian mint and the extremely rare 1918 Sovereign with this mint mark also forms part of this series. Most of the 1918 I Sovereigns were destroyed, incidentally, and few slipped in the hands of collectors or even into circulation; they were soon replaced by gold coins in Indian denominations.

The above remarks on the Australian mint marks are of course only fragmentary and is to be expected that much more material will eventually turn up.

COMPARATIVE RARITIES OF NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL SILVER

by Carl Wurtzbach

A natural consequence of becoming interested in any series of our coinage is to learn all we possibly can about them, to know the reasons for issuing, and their place in the economic life of our country to form an intelligent opinion regarding their being available for one's collection and their value as a buying and selling commodity. It is these things that make coin collecting so intriguing and interesting. While the study of coins is of far greater importance, it is inevitable that costs have to be considered; it seems to be the rule that with few exceptions real students in every department of art and science are persons of modest means. This brings up the question, do values always depend on



THE ORDER OF LIBERATION
FIGHTING FRENCH DECORATIONS

the rarity of the coins. It can easily be proven this is not the case although the two, rarity and price, must of necessity be closely related. Sentiment plays a large part, as does association. All of us have some coin or treasure common in itself, but which because of some association, no amount of money can purchase. Again, prices must follow interest that creates demand; of this there are numerous examples. Take the 1856 Flying Eagle Pattern Cent. 500 is probably a very modest estimate of those known, yet it commands a price three or four times greater than that asked for coins represented by but few specimens. I could mention numerous similar illustrations.

Assuming that those who having read my article on Massachusetts Colonial Silver may be interested in my opinion regarding the rarity of these pieces, here again price is not a true guide. Once more I want to emphasize the lack of appreciation given these, the most important and intriguing coins in all our national history. A few who have made deep study of these issues, have learned to esteem them to the point of reverence and affection. Now as to comparative rarities.

First, for scarcity, I would place the Good Samaritan Shilling, one known in this country, first appearing in the Bushnell sale 1882 going to Parmelee later in his sale to Hillyer Ryder whose great collection went to his brother where it now is. (Scholars are not agreed about its origin.)

Second, I would place the Willow Tree Sixpence, 3 known, and the 1650 Pattern Pine Tree Shillings although two of the 3 varieties of the latter are supposed to be unique and might be placed even before the Good Samaritan.

Third, my Numbers 66, 67 and 72 Pine Tree Six and Three Pence of which two each are known. Then comes the Willow Tree Sixpence, Oak Shillings my Numbers 8, 19 and 21; Oak Sixpence my Number 27; Pine Shilling my Numbers 46 (much rarer than Crosby states) and 63. These are followed in order by New England Shillings, Willow Tree Shillings and Oak Shilling my Number 18 (much less rare than Crosby thought.)

Of the remaining varieties some 20 are scarce, the others are quite easily obtainable. However, it should be borne in mind that all are rare in uncirculated condition, some of the more common ones extremely so.

FIGHTING FRENCH DECORATIONS

by Edmund Ware May

Through the courtesy and co-operation of the French National Committee of New York, and the Free French Legation, the writer is able to describe the two types of military decorations issued by the De Gaullists so far.

The Order of Liberation was created originally to replace the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre as the Free French did not possess the right to bestow these decorations.

The Medal of Resistance was only created a short time ago and actual specimens have not yet arrived from England; when they do, an illustration will be published in one of the issues of this magazine.

In the following are described the two decorations according to the accounts of the Fighting French Committee.

L'ORDRE DE LA LIBERATION

L'Ordre de la Liberation, established at Brazzaville, November 16, 1940, is intended to reward soldiers, sailors, and aviators, who have taken part in active fighting, or in dangerous naval or air expeditions. Not only French citizens or subjects are qualified to become members of the Order of Liberation, but persons not of French nationality who have rendered conspicuous service to Free France may also receive this cross.

The unique badge of the Order of Liberation consists of an ecu (oblong plaque literally "shield") surmounted by a broadsword overlaid with the Lorraine Cross, and on the reverse side this inscription "Patriam Servando, Victoriam Tulit" (Serving his country, he won the victory). The black and green ribbon of moire silk is a symbol of the mother country's mourning and hope. The medal is 43 by 47 mm, and the metal is bronze.

The Croix de la Liberation is awarded by means of a decree given by the leader of the Free French. The holders of this medal bear the title of Compagnon de la Liberation, and 400 (100 posthumously) have been awarded up to May, 1943.

LA MEDAILLE DE LA RESISTANCE

La Medaille de la Resistance, (Resistance Medal) was established on February 9, 1943, in London. It is intended to recognize any outstanding deeds of loyalty or courage in France, in the Empire, or abroad, which would contribute to the French people's resistance against the enemy and his allies since June 18, 1940.

It is awarded to individuals or groups by the Leader of Fighting France on the recommendation of a member of the National Committee.

The Resistance Medal is made of bronze, is 37 millimetres in diameter, and bears on the obverse a shield stamped with the Lorraine Cross, with this inscription at its base "Patria Non Immemor" (freely "His country unforgetful.")

It is worn on the left side after the Legion of Honor, the Liberation Cross, the Military Medal, the 1914-1918 War Cross, the 1939 War Cross, the War Cross for Action Overseas, and the Escaped Prisoners Medal. It hangs from a black ribbon with two vertical red stripes 3 mm. wide, and four stripes 1 mm wide, of which the two central lines are 2 mm. apart, and the two intermediate lines 6 mm. away from the central stripe.

AUGSBURG'S WATER SUPPLY CELEBRATED ON A RARE DOUBLE TALER

by Dudley Butler

The rare coin illustrated alludes to the water supply system of which the city of Augsburg was justly proud. The figure holding the urn from which water is flowing represents the river god Lech and the two females are the goddesses Wertach and Singold. At the base of the city's emblem, the pine cone, there are found three little horse shoes which are met with on many coins of Augsburg as well as on issues of other German principalities and bishoprics. They are the mint mark of Augsburg. The piece here illustrated, a double taler, described by Forster under number 519, is in the writer's collection.



PORTUGUESE COUNTERMARKS FROM LOURENZO MARQUES



AUGSBURG'S WATERSUPPLY ON A RARE DOUBLE TALER



U. S. DIME AND HALFDIME 1838, LARGE AND SMALL STAR VARIETIES

(See Mr. Newcomb's article in vol. I, No. 1.)

(enlarged)

PORTUGUESE COUNTERMARKS FROM LOURENZO MARQUES

A recently returned officer of the Merchant Marine has brought with him from Lourenço Marques, Portuguese Mozambique, two curiously counterstamped nickel coins, which we illustrate.

The coins themselves are 4 Centavos 1917 struck for Portugal proper, but one is counterstamped with "M G" on the obverse and 10 on the reverse in one case. The other piece has an ampersand ("&") on both sides and is pierced through the center besides.

These 4 Centavos pieces proved themselves quite unhandy from the start and before long the government issued 20 Centavos coins of similar design and size, representing the real proportions much more accurately than did the oversized 4 Centavos. The countermark 10 obviously changes the value of the piece to a 10 Centavos piece, the letters "M G" we believe we can interpret as MOZAMBIQUE GOBIERNO (Government of Mozambique). A parallel may be found in the rather diversified number of foreign silver coins, such as Maria Theresia Dollars, Indian Rupees, East African Rupees, etc. found counterstamped with the two letters "G M," except that in that case they are in reversed order, and the period of issue is the 19th century. The second piece is somewhat puzzling, to be sure. The counterstamp "&" possibly signifies an *additional* value, unless it is purely a merchant's mark. The central hole has oriental connotations, Africans frequently pierce coins of European style; we have seen pieces from Tabora, 1916, thus treated.

H. M.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MONEYS OF AFRICA

by Howard D. Gibbs

(We present the first of a series of articles on "quaint and curious" money of different sections of the world, by Mr. Howard D. Gibbs. There are of course three stages in the historical development of financial transactions. The most primitive is pure trade or barter, and this must be found to some extent developed wherever there is human culture. At this stage one or more objects desired by a party are taken in exchange by him for something he is willing to part with as superfluous. The relative values of the objects exchanged is fixed by mutual consent or agreement upon each transaction, and there is no permanent standard of exchange. This form of transaction, if present among very primitive peoples, is also still practiced among the most advanced; two collectors swapping duplicates are dealing with each other by pure barter.

The second stage is reached where certain objects or products come to be thought of as regular objects of trade, and begin to assume a more or less fixed relation of value to other things. This is really a stage of development in which two levels may be distinguished, by a consideration whether the objects are thought of primarily as useful in themselves, or only as convenient things to exchange. It would often be hard to pronounce on the exact idea involved in particular cases, but when a customary object of trade begins to have a fixed value, generally recognized by any culture group, it will be found that specimens of this object will be manufactured rather with the idea of using them as convenient things to trade with, than as objects for real use. The step beyond this is the origin of coinage, for it has been observed that certain tools, e.g., hoes and chisels, frequently serve as regular objects of stand-

ard worth. Now, among the ancient Mexicans, we know that some chisels were made, of so flimsy a fabric that they could not really be used for any purpose at all, save exchange. This is the last step before coinage, and curiously enough the Mexicans before Cortez did not proceed beyond it. But the ancient Chinese at an earlier period did make the next step, which was that of putting on an object manufactured to exchange but not for other use, some special mark or device of authority to indicate the manufacturer.

The actual coin is thus produced, and later of course we come to a distinction between a mark of public or private authority. But it must be recalled that just as pure barter exists side by side with a regular coinage, so the use of accepted media of exchange (other than a coinage, or its derivative of promissory paper) may continue beside barter and regular coinages.

Numismatists tend primarily to concern themselves with the coinage, but all recognize that in the less advanced media of exchange we have objects closely related to coins and part of the proper study of a numismatist. Interest in the moneys of the world, both the very ancient forms, and their parallels among the more primitive existing culture groups, has always been great among American numismatists. Yet it is not always easy to get definite information about primitive media of exchange; much is hidden away in the works of travellers and ethnologists, and there are references in the remarks of students of special series of the coinage.

But we believe that a series of articles on the subject will prove of great interest, especially if they come from an experienced numismatist, who is an enthusiastic collector of these objects. Mr. Gibbs is such a man. For about thirty-eight years of his life he has been a collector, and he possesses an outstandingly rich and exceptionally representative series.

Not only has he bought specimens from dealers all over the world, but his enthusiasm has led him for over twenty-five years to establish contacts with missionaries, consulates, commercial trading companies and others resident in the far places of the earth, as sources of specimens and information about them. He thus possesses a store of first hand and authentic information. Incidentally, Mr. Gibbs includes from time to time accounts of interesting and amusing experiences he has had in his pursuit of his material, which has an undoubted attraction for his fellow collectors, and must enliven the subject even for those who do not collect. He remarks in passing;

"There has been a temptation to many dealers to describe pieces as money, which really are nothing of the kind. For instance, in some parts of Africa where field iron ore is common, the natives have become highly proficient in making tools and other implements of iron, which are of course frequently used in primitive barter with members of other tribes that do not have easy access to iron ore. But these implements are not money, for they have not agreed or fixed value, but are exchanged by mutual agreement and private bargain alone. Yet ironsmiths in these very same regions do make iron pieces which are primarily intended for trade, and which have definite value in trade. Iron spades put up in bundles, miniature iron weapons (too small for actual use), crude rolls of wire will be found to be taken regularly at fixed value, and these are media of exchange, and therefore properly to be considered monetal."

We feel sure that this series of articles will meet with the interest and approval of collectors and students who desire reliable information on the often crude and frequently curious native moneys. Ed.)

BELGIAN CONGO

Probably no section of Africa has had as many native forms of money or media of exchange as the Belgian Congo and few go back so far into history. The tribes of this area for centuries have been skilled workers in iron, copper and brass and their native money has taken many forms and shapes.

Probably the best known native money is the so called "wife buying" money of the Baluba Tribe made from native copper (i.e., almost pure copper found on or near the surface of the ground requiring no smelting) cast in the form of a cross ranging from 5 inches to 12 inches across. While many native media have been described as "wife buying money" in various parts of Africa—and a wife can be bought with anything of value as long as it is acceptable—this particular money was truly used for this purpose only. Just why the natives with many kinds of money would accumulate enough money of other kinds to obtain a cross with which to buy a wife seems to be unknown and seems to go back into ancient days. The Baluba people located along the Lulaba River called these pieces "lunkana" meaning "chains" and several other things, this probably originally meant "metal". Now all metals are called "chiama" the name for iron.

One of the most interesting parts of numismatics to the real collector is the history of his specimens and many times the story of the search for and obtaining of a desired piece is intriguing. The writer first heard of this form of money at the A.N.A. Convention in Washington in 1926 when that dean of collectors Faran Zerbe exhibited a specimen. An immediate effort was made to obtain one. This search continued for over ten years without results. Every prominent dealer at home and abroad was contacted. A score of missionaries, traders located in the Congo, were written to. The replies were either "have heard of them but never saw one" or "have seen them many years ago but cannot locate one here now" and the first specimen obtained after all this effort was found in my own City in the most unlikely place, the colored slum district of the City. The reason was simple when explained. Located in this district is a missionary society called the Bible Institute that for many years has been supporting missions in many parts of the World. One of their missionaries came back from China on leave and brought back a lot of Chinese coins which he wanted classified. He was referred to me and I gladly consented to help, inviting him and his wife for dinner. When calling for them, and arriving before they were ready, I was ushered into a large meeting room containing a number of old book cases housing a large number of miscellaneous souvenirs sent back by their missionaries from all over the World. Imagine my excitement when a "Baluba Cross" was spied on one of the shelves. Subsequent inquiry developed the specimen had been brought back many years before by the brother of the very missionary who had called me for help on his Chinese coins. Being of no particular value to the Institute they were glad to give me the piece— for a donation of course. Possibly this experience might confirm the value of the Bible story of "casting bread upon the waters"?

The search for the Baluba Cross brought me a contact which eventually turned out to be a god-send to me. One of the missionaries who was kind enough to answer my letter of inquiry was the Rev. R. V. Burton, author of several books, and a most obliging investigator and correspondent. During many years of correspondence he has been a constant source of valuable information.

In corresponding Rev. Burton wrote that while he could not find an old "wife buying lunkana" there were two other kinds of copper crosses in the Baluba district. One was exactly like the "lunkana" although usually only about 5 inches across. These were common but he refused to send me one

because they were modern copies of the old crosses and were made from copper stolen by the natives from the mines of the Belgian Government and were confiscated by the police whenever discovered. At his suggestion, however, a contact was made with the Belgian Governor who most kindly forwarded a specimen through the Embassy. The other kind was most interesting and probably the oldest native money of Africa. These were small copper pieces running from one half inch to five inches and shaped more like a letter H than a cross or X. Their history is intriguing. It seems the Baluba tribe live near the ruins of the famous ancient stone walled City of Zimbabwe, which City was found by the Balubas when they came from Tanganika around 1600. One of Rev. Burton's boys dug up a number of small clay pots containing some 30 specimens which he kindly forwarded. This kind gentleman sent all except one which he retained because it was the only one he had ever heard of that apparently had an inscription on it. Several years later, it too arrived, with a note stating he was getting old and he thought it better to send it to me where it would be appreciated.

The cross appears to have either an inscription or some decoration. I have no facilities for bringing it out but possibly it can be done. Unfortunately, as Rev. Burton explained his "boy" who found it rubbed it on his foot to see what the markings were and this removed some of the original patina. This is the only piece ever found as far as he knew with any marking whatever. These small crosses are very rare as they are in many cases so small that they are not easily located. The only specimens ever illustrated as far as I know were in Mahieu who published a series of articles for the Belgian *Revue*. The National Collection of Belgium had two of these small pieces although nothing comparable to those in my collection.

So much for the Wife buying money. In this same district there are many kinds of money which the natives use. These include iron pieces of many shapes and values, brass and copper rings worn on the body, shells strung on native fiber, cloth in standard sizes, several kinds of beads, and others which I will try to cover briefly in the following paragraphs.

SHELL MONEY: "Omana Shells" which came from Tanganika and which have now almost entirely disappeared, were called "Masumba". Philip Pigafetta wrote that Edward Lopez visited this area in 1598 and found the natives used small shells for money. Rev. Burton wrote that the women of the tribe gathered shells, separated the male from the female, broke them into crude pieces about one inch in diameter, drilled holes in the center and strung them on native fiber. Some shells were quite common—others scarce and the value depended on the kind. The female shells were the most valued because they were more brilliant. The grey ones were the most valuable to native eyes. These are still in current use and are called "olwa nana". They are also used in Portuguese-Angola, Gabon and Madagascar. Other tribes also used shells which they called "n'zimbu mubuti" meaning "fetish money". The Waregas, Warundis and the Bakuzu tribes also use shells for money wearing them as necklaces. Small snail and tortoise shells were called "sona".

Most collectors have heard of the "cowrie or couris" shell money which has been used by the natives of a great many countries including China and the South Sea Islands. These shells are also in use in many parts of Africa. In the Congo they were imported from the Indian Ocean by the Arab traders and are still in circulation. An imitation cowrie manufactured in Europe by the Austrians and Germans is also in circulation although not valued as much as the original. As an example of the native valuation 300 cowries would buy an iron hoe; 400 a cock; 500 a hen; 1200, 4 fathoms of cloth; 3,000 a knife; 15,000 a goat; 30,000 a male slave; 40,000 a female slave. Incidentally a woman is more

valuable when she is a widow than a virgin, the native theory being that a woman who has been married has had more experience and training in raising children, tending goats, chickens and gardens, and does not need "breaking in". Some of the shells are fastened to belts made of various fibers and are called "kambabarakuta". Ten will buy a woman, Five to Seven a male slave. Their value varies throughout the district.

In the Tuma district there was a shell currency made of a very large thick spiral shells called "conus imperiales" used for both currency and decoration, but so valuable they were usually worn only by the King and his wives. The people situated along the northern part of Lake Tanganika use fragments of mollusk shells stung on twisted grass blades in single or double strands. The Wazimba Tribe used snail shells called "nkala". Broken snail shells are called "bola". The Warega, who are neighbors of the Baluba call their shell necklace money "mbembe" and it is greatly valued as wedding dowries and is the only money accepted a payment of initiation into the secret society called "Maomi."

BEAD MONEY: There are a few kinds of native bead money, very old and now valuable and specimens are extremely hard to obtain. In the Lulaba District among the Baluba, Warega, Wazima and other tribes these beads are called "Bibutu". They are a large translucent bead of various shapes. In this same district small red beads are very valuable and are called "bilungumanda", blue beads are called "mitundu ya kabonda" and "ya Kanalsuda". Most of the beads, however, are those imported by the white traders and vary a great deal in value from one district to another, each section being accustomed to certain shapes, sizes and colors. We will describe just a few, for their number and kind are myriad. Incidentally, native berries and fruits are dried and strung, and some become so hard and glazed that they appear to be beads of glass or porcelain. These are used for money in many parts of the Congo.

It is often difficult for white traders to buy from the natives as they are suspicious, having been mistreated and enslaved by the Arabs years ago. Media of exchange are so variable in value that no one standard exists. White traders found years ago that the natives preferred bright colored objects and beads of many colors were accepted readily in exchange for commodities of value. Consequently beads and bright colored cloth, varying in value, are used in all parts of the Congo. Native names are given to each kind of beads. Around Lake Tanganika they are called "kete", two strands are called "timba", ten "fundo".

Beads are also made of copper and iron. The Bambale and Mongandu Tribes use these for money and to decorate their wives in order to show their wealth and standing in the tribe. They are prevalent around the Stanley Falls District. Wooden beads were used a long time ago but are no longer used for commercial transactions. Values of this form of money varied throughout the Congo, also.

CLOTH: In almost all parts of Africa bright colored calico and other cloth have for many years been regular acceptable and recognized media of exchange, and are still in use. Value was established in each district, sometimes by official government decree, and sometimes by native chiefs. The value depended on the strength, length, and color. Native cloth was in use as money before the arrival of the white traders. In Kabinda cloth made of raphia fiber called "madiba" is still used extensively. In other sections cloths made of pineapple fiber, pandanus and raphia were used. The unit varied. It might be a fathom, (a whole piece or "m'bundi"). The usual unit of exchange is a "cortade" about 3 feet in length. The Belgian Government in July 1886 established a native unit called "mitako" with

a minimum price of 15 centimes. Standards were set on the various kinds and lengths of cloth. Each Chief of a "station" had to evaluate the various media into "mitakos". Mats made of raphia were also in use in some sections.

SALT: Salt in various forms is a universal currency in most parts of Africa. The methods of preparing it were many. Some was put up in small bags made from leaves, some was pounded into long bamboo baskets, some cone shaped, some in bars or sticks. The native salt "mungwa esinge mukele" is made from various plants which grow in flooded places. These are cut, dried and the salt dissolved by evaporation. The value varies a great deal depending on how scarce supplies may be.

FEATHERS: In some parts of the Congo certain feathers are valued highly and have a definite place in the monetary system. The highest valued are the feathers of a stork like bird called "Minda". The natives of this section do not, curiously enough, seem to have used bird feathers to any great extent for decorative purposes.

IRON MONEY: In all parts of Africa iron pieces and objects have always been valued. In some parts field iron ore is found on the surface—in others great mountains of high grade iron ore are found. The natives have become very proficient workers in iron and a great deal is exported to the interior for trade with tribes who do not have iron available. It is very hard to distinguish between iron objects that are actually tools or weapons but nevertheless have a definite value in exchange, and iron objects whose only purpose is to be used as money. We will not attempt to list the scores of shapes of spears, axes, hoes, arrows which are manufactured for use, and yet are still used for exchange, but will limit our description to iron pieces which by reason of their shape, size, fragility, etc. are used only as media of exchange and not as tools or weapons.

TRUMBASH: The trumbash, as sort of a knife in the form of a serpent was used for exchange by the Mangbe'tu who live in the great savannahs which extend from the Ulele to Bokomandi, also used by the Ubangi's and Sankuru Tribes. There are a number of varieties. The Mangbetu possessed two kinds of trumbash; one which has the longest blade and the other more elaborate was for parade as a show of wealth and used for exchange. Originally used for war, the trumbash in recent years was used for exchange and as an insignia of worthiness and wealth.

Iron lance and spear heads of such size and shape that they could hardly be used for weapons were used in this area. Crude hoe shaped pieces without a cutting edge were put up in bundles and used for money — not as weapons. Tribes not having iron available traded for these and formed them into weapons and tools.

OTHER IRON MONEY: Iron bells of various shapes and sizes were used by several tribes including the Gungas. Iron bars called "mambile" valued at 2 chickens or two fathoms of cloth were in use. Bars which are made so that the middle is swelled out were used by the Lesa Tribe,

Lumps or chunks of iron of various sizes have been used. The Lomani Tribe called them "Gamba Bete"; the Azande, Mamvu and Manghetti called them "Dundu". The Babengele tribe used iron pieces formed like a circle with the two ends drawn out called "Tokenge". A curious piece called "bakangi" made in the form of a latin cross seems to have been cut from a sheet of very thin iron. James Henry in his *Study of Geology in the Belgian Congo* states that Mount Asongu is made of iron running 70%, and is worked by the Zatua and Fungula Metsho who used as money conical shaped pieces of iron called "dundu" in transactions with the people of the Upper Nile River. Among the Babudu they are used

for large payments, especially for marriage dowries. The Mamou people around Gombare used an iron piece somewhat like a nail with a pyramidal shaped head. The Mamvu used a heavy iron money in the form of an ellipsoid with two cylindrical stems. Four of these would buy a wife. Iron lances, darts, spears were used as money in a number of cases but were usually decorated in various ways. Iron money called "bagbuza" and "Embimbo" was in use, some in the shape of a sage leaf. Many of the iron pieces of the Congo bear considerable resemblance to those of other sections of Africa, particularly French Cameroun (French West of Equatorial Africa) and Portuguese Angola on the West Coast.

BRASS OBJECTS USED FOR MONEY. The natives are very fond of brass and copper pieces which can be worn on the arms, ankles or around the neck, and it is not unusual to see a native woman with thirty to forty pounds of such adornment. This is the native's way of exhibiting his wealth and importance. Much of this money has evidently come from England and Europe in the form of old tram or trolley wire cut into standard lengths of about 12 inches. Numerous pieces received from several parts of Africa including the Congo are copper wire of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter which have been worn oval shaped by contact with the power line. The natives have become very proficient in pounding and shaping this wire into rings, armlets and neck rings. Hundreds of sizes, shapes, forms and decorations are noted. Copper wires bent into large U shaped pieces were used in many districts, and seem to have been current all the way across Africa. In the Congo these are called "kunga" by the Bankutu, "boloku" by the Bohunda. Spears made of soft copper and almost six feet long were used in large transactions. These were later replaced by the "longele", a copper wire about 10 thumbs in length. The Wangata and Dekese used heavy arm bracelets made in the form of spirals. In later years imported brass wire, 65% copper and 35% zinc, largely supplanted the red copper. Pieces varying in size are called "mitakas" and valued as determined by local custom. These are so important that the Belgian Government found it necessary to pass regulations as to their value. Wages paid for native labor, soldiers and even purchases made in State stores were based on the local value of the "mitakas".

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS OF NATIVE MONEY. In many districts the "standard" of value is based on the cost of chickens, goats, cattle: other money is valued by the amount required to purchase one of these animals. The writer before the War had an agent in French Cameroon who offered jokingly to send him a stuffed steer in order to fill out the sequence and make his collection complete. Gun flints were current in the Congo. Bracelets of finely twisted fiber, reed and other materials were current. Bracelets of palm fiber were used by the Wanande and were valued at one chicken or 40 centimes. Cane fibers were used by the Warundi; many of these were rapped with fine copper, brass (and occasionally aluminum or silver) wire. Strings of dried beans and fruits were used in the Upper Bunira District. Bracelets of Ivory, zebra, elephant, rhinoceros hides were also used as money. The Warega used a money bracelet made from the intestines of a cow surrounded by palm fiber, which they called "butea". United in groups they were called "shaka". In the Tumba-mani district the only native money seems to have been little cubes of Indian rubber called "bundudi'nkwes".

The natives have some strange ideas about money. European coins do not appeal to them except when made into ornaments to be worn, and for these they only care to work long enough to pay their poll tax. As soon as they have any amount accumulated they buy copper or brass which they shape into rings to be worn on the body.

Yet curiously enough the money of a dead King of Belgium is not worth as much as that of a living king, and these natives seem to know about conditions in Europe and value foreign money according to fluctuating conditions there.

THE 'AUCTORI PLEBIS' COPPERS

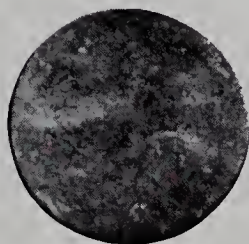
by Howard H. Kurth

Usually listed among the miscellaneous early American coins are several very interesting but obscure tokens. One of the most puzzling of these is the Auctori Plebis copper (Fig. 1). On the obverse is a draped and laureate bust facing left, and the inscription *AUCTORI: *PLEBIS:*. On the reverse there is a female figure wearing a plumed helmet seated left on a box or bale. Her arm rests on an anchor at the right, while her outstretched hand points to a globe at the left. At her feet is a crowned lion. Above is the inscription *INDEP: ET. LIBER*. In exergue is the date, 1787.

The square shaped head facing left with obtuse angular chin, like that on many of the coins of Connecticut, somewhat resembles George II of England (Fig. 2). A number of American numismatists, including Frossard, thought the piece was a Connecticut cent. Crosby and others considered it an English tradesman's token.

We still do not have enough factual data to reach any certain conclusions. We can however form some plausible theory as to the probable date, purpose, and origin of the Auctori Plebis copper. It was probably struck about 1795. This deduction is based on the two facts that the reverse type is that of tokens of 1793-94 and that the piece is recorded in a numismatic publication of 1796. Let us try to picture what the circulating coppers must have been like in the United States of 1795. The Connecticut mints had ceased operations, at least officially, in 1788. The United States mint at Philadelphia was in its third year of operation, but its issues could only have begun to supplant the former coinages. No doubt the Continental or Fugio coppers, the several state coinages, and various private speculative issues, (some of British, some perhaps French in origin), continued to circulate, especially in those areas commercially distant from the centers of population. In 1795 the Connecticut coppers were no longer legal tender; yet in many parts of the country they were still passable, and there must have been temptation to make imitations. We believe the Auctori Plebis is such an imitation, ordered from England by some Yankee trader or speculator. With his order he probably sent along a Connecticut copper of 1787 to serve as a model. The manufacturer seems to have taken certain liberties with the model. The word "Plebis" was substituted for "Connec," probably as a loophole to avoid possible legal difficulties. On the reverse he made some probably unasked for improvements. The inscription was made fuller and was spaced much better. The well executed type by Wyon was used as a convenient and more attractive substitute for the clumsy American version of Britannia. Col. P. O. Sigler tells me he thinks it related to the *Bungtown* series. As this remarkable piece has certain characteristics of each of these groups, the different points of view are not without reason. Let us first examine briefly the origin of types in each of these series.

The term *Bungtown* is usually applied to those crude and light weight coppers made at Birmingham and other places in rough imitation of the British and Irish halfpennies. They were circulated extensively in England, especially during the middle 18th century and many were sent to the colonies. The resemblance of the bungtowns to the regal coinages were often merely superficial in that they bore on the obverse a head and on the reverse a seated figure or harp. Rather than copy the king's name and title directly, various humbug inscriptions were used in order to evade the laws against counterfeiting. These inscriptions for the most part appear to have been concocted in English or Latin double talk with prime intent of deceiving the illiterate rather than of conveying any conscious meaning. Thus



THE "AUCTORI PLEBIS" COPPERS

such nonsense as "GLORIOVS III VIS.," "CORNWALLIS IND.," "GANGES III RATE," etc. were used instead of "GEORGIVIS III REX." For "BRITANNIA" or "HIBERNIA" we find "BITIT.," "BRITISH GIRLS," "BELONA," "NORTH WALES," "HEBRIDES," etc.

A typical bungtown bears a bust facing right with the inscription "AUCTORI PLEBIS" (By Authority of the People). The reverse has a crowned harp and the inscription "HISPANIOLA, 1736." As the date like the inscription is obviously intentional nonsense, we have no way of determining with any certainty when these were struck.

A rare variety with similar obverse but with blank reverse is mentioned by Crosby (Fig. 3). This appears to have been issued with blank reverse, and we find no reason to support Crosby's supposition that the reverse impression was later obliterated by attrition.

The State coppers of Connecticut 1785-8, like those of Vermont, were modeled after the British halfpennies then current. Thus the bust facing left often bears a resemblance to George II while the bust right usually has the more roundish head of George III. However, some minor details on the Connecticut coppers are not found on the British halfpennies. The way the drapery is arranged for example on the well known draped or togated (cuirassed) bust seems at first to be peculiar to the Connecticut coins. But a comparison shows that this feature was probably adopted from the bust of Charles III and IV (Fig. 6) as found on the popular Spanish American milled silver of that period.

In listing the types of Connecticut coppers both Crosby and Miller used the variations in punctuation as the chief key. By far the most common obverse is type No. 33 of 1787 (Fig. 4). This is punctuated with four cinquefoils and two colons arranged thus: *AUCTORI:* *CONNEC:*. There are over forty-five die varieties of this particular number.

The extensive series of British provincial tokens of the period 1787-1796 is difficult to summarize in a few words. Without examining representative collections, or at least a book well illustrated with plates, one cannot conceive of the wide range of subjects covered by the hundreds of types of this interesting series. The earliest of these were promisory tokens usually guaranteed payable, at least in theory, by some prominent merchant or manufacturer. In many of the later tokens the issuer was purposely left unnamed or obscure. For the most part however, even these were well executed and fully as heavy as the last regal copper coins of 1775. There was considerable profit in their manufacture, especially in those issues designed to be sold at a premium to collectors. Since commerce, industry, history, mythology, heraldry, architecture, politics, and every other conceivable subject, were drawn upon as material to inspire new and original types, we should not be surprised to find several examples referring directly or indirectly to America. The Clark & Harris halfpenny of London with portrait of Washington, and the Lancaster halfpenny dedicated to the strength and unanimity of the fifteen states, may be cited as examples. There is little reason to suppose that such pieces were ever primarily intended to find circulation in the States. The outstanding exceptions of course are the promisory cents struck at Birmingham for the New York merchants, Talbot, Allum & Lee. Needless to say, artistic merit, or reliable origin, gained a more widespread popularity than others. There was a tendency for these to become standard types and to be copied by others. Indeed, the first token of the series, that of the Pary's mines of Anglesey 1787, became such a model, and the Druid's head type was widely imitated by other token makers.

According to the contemporary engraver-collector Charles Pye, the seated figure with anchor globe and lion was designed by the famous die sinker Wyon. It proved popular enough to become a stock type and was used on the reverse of at least three well known tokens of 1793-94. Probably

the first of these was that of Emsworth (Pye, pl. 12, no. 2). This bears on the obverse a sailing ship to the right, with "Emsworth" above. On the reverse is this seated figure, with "halfpenny" above and "1793" below. The edge is lettered "Payable at the Warehouse of John Stride." The second token with the same reverse is that of H. Campin, haberdasher of Norwich (Fig. 5). There is a variety of this piece, dated 1794 (Pye, pl. 20, no. 3). The third example, 1793, carries no place of issue, but has on the obverse a dove and a cornucopie with the inscription "Peace and Plenty" (Pye, pl. 23, no. 4). Both this and the Norwich piece bear the evasive edge inscription "Current Every Where."

In the light of these few notes we may be in a little better position to observe the Auctori Plebis token (Fig. 1).

FIRST. The piece has several characteristics of the Connecticut coppers. The bust of George II (?), wearing the classic costume of Charles III (?) is almost identical with that on many of the issues of Connecticut, and is not found on any other series. The first word of the inscription is "Auctori." But what is more significant, the arrangement of the punctuation is the same as that on the most common Connecticut type, Miller no. 33. This could hardly have been a coincidence considering the many combinations of punctuation used in the Connecticut series, and the incalculable number of other arrangements of these marks mathematically possible. While the reverse type does not closely resemble that of the Connecticut pieces, it is nevertheless a seated figure and as such is suggestive of the familiar Britannia. The inscription *INDE: ET. LIBER* is a little less abbreviated but expresses the same, "Independence and Liberty." It bears by far the commonest Connecticut date, 1787.

SECOND. There is also some support for the claim that the piece is a token belonging to the British provincial or so-called *Conder* series. The seated figure on the reverse resembles in every detail the standard type, by Wyon, used on several well known British tokens. Crosby mentions the piece represented in engravings of English tokens entitled "*The Virtuoso's Companion*" published in England in 1796. The piece is somewhat smaller than the average British halfpenny token of the period. It will be observed, however, that the die was intended for use on a broader planchet since most of the border milling and the outer parts of the legend and date are usually off the flan.

THIRD. The piece has also much in common with the *Bungtown* pieces. It is of light weight and struck without a collar. The date 1787 is undoubtedly intentional nonsense. The inscription, while strongly suggestive of that on the regular Connecticut coins, is not a literal copy. Several typical *Bungtowns* bears the inscription "Auctori Plebis." It is true that the type is that of a regular British token, but this is likewise true of several other *Bungtowns*—the well known "North Wales" halfpenny for example with its bust of "Georgeivs Washington."

There are many questions concerning the Auctori Plebis coppers that will have to remain unanswered. Who imported these impositions? Where and with what success were they passed into circulation? How many were made?

We do believe that these tokens are much scarcer than is generally supposed. But they have not been much sought for by students. The collectors of early Americana, even those especially interested in the coppers of Connecticut, seem to have failed to appreciate fully these remarkable tokens with their puzzling and complex characteristics.

Note:—The word *Bungtown* is difficult to define. It is always used as a term of contempt for a poorly made and light weight piece meant to pass as a copper coin or legitimate token. The material in the *Dictionary of American English* suggests that American usage in the 18th century was changed slightly for application to other kinds of worthless or almost worthless tokens in the early 19th century. Though never called *Bungtowns* to our knowledge, Canadian blacksmith tokens are a kindred series. The suggestion of connection of the Auctori Plebis with the *Bungtowns* is to some extent justified by the fact the piece is on an intentionally small flan; whether those who used the piece thought it bad enough for the opprobrious term is a question that could only be settled by the discovery of contemporary printed or written records of usage. There is little doubt in our mind that "*Bungtown*" is a corruption of "Birmingham" — the word is corrupted often even in English pronunciation. Ed.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED EGYPTIAN COUNTERFEITERS' MOULDS

by Hans Holzer

Sometime ago, when scanning a rather large collection of bronze and potin coins, all of which were either struck in Egypt or used in that country, this writer came across two unusual pieces, seemingly of a muddy-gray, clay-like substance which defied recognition at a first glance.

The period of their manufacture is defined in the first place by their inscriptions which place them between 307 and 313 A.D., and in the second place corroborated by the general period of this find, which included pieces from the first century A.D. on but not later than Constantine the Great.¹

The pieces in question were made by pressing a coin from each side into a piece of mud or clay, thus creating an exact incuse impression on either side. By filling these impressions with metal one would obtain halves of the real coin, or, if two moulds were used simultaneously, an exact replica of the coin used for the impressions.

The two pieces may be described as follows:

Mould no. 1 20 by 10 mm.

Obv. Impression caused by the obverse of a follis of Maximinus Daza, reading IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS P F AVC.

Rx. Impression of an obverse of a follis of Licinius I, reading IMP C LIC LICINNIVS (sic!) P F AVC.

Mould no. 2 10 by 12 mm.

Obv. Impression of the obv. of a follis of Licinius I, reading IMP C LIC LICINNIVS (sic!) P F AVC.

Rx. Impression of a reverse of a follis, probably of Licinius I, with genius standing, and reading (GENIO) AVGVSTI. M.m. illegible.

The style and general appearance of the pieces used indicates the mint of Alexandria in all cases.

The material, as pointed out above, seems to be a gray type of clay, probably Nile mud, and is rather light in weight. It is hard and not too brittle, although both pieces are partly damaged.

The question arises whether these are really counterfeiters' moulds or if not, what else?

The only other possibility, to this writer's mind, is a use similar to, or perhaps identical with seals.

In favor of the latter possibility is the fact that a two-sided mould does not make too much sense; against it, the total absence of any opening for a cord or other indication of attachment to a document.

¹ The above dates should not be regarded as absolutely reliable as it is well known that these fourth century folles circulated for a few years after they were issued, although this should not amount to more than five or ten years at most, what with the many reductions in size and political reasons constantly exchanging and withdrawing earlier specie. It is only while coins were current that counterfeiting probably was profitable, though it must be remembered no coin was probably *entirely* unacceptable as small change in Egypt.

Cases of ancient counterfeiting-moulds are known, although in very small numbers; and if there is one thing certain about these odd pieces, it is their age. Because ancient they are, and obviously contemporary with the rest of the find.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that so far casting moulds have been discovered in the provinces, but not in Italy proper.²

Several were discovered in the Balkans and it is well known that the chief reason for the monetary reform instituted by Alexander Severus in 234 A.D. was the great increase in such illegal establishments, particularly along the northern frontiers.

A few years ago, a well-preserved counterfeiter's den was unearthed in Austria, and was noticed in local papers, access to and quotations from which must necessarily wait until after the present war.

Counterfeiting by moulds was practiced at all times; there are known to exist a small number of cast-iron coins of the first and second centuries A.D., possibly produced by such methods.³

During the third century, lead pieces (perhaps used less to deceive the public than as ceremonial offerings) are known to have been made and they, too, were cast in moulds as were the so-called Limes Falsa, a partly-sanctioned necessity series of the border garrisons.

Generally, imitations of coins are divided into official or state-approved, semi-official or state-tolerated, and private or state-prohibited imitations.

Obviously, these moulds would belong into the third category, being as primitive as can be and in view of the fact that no state-approved counterfeits of these types of coins are known or even logical. The profit in manufacturing these coins was indeed small; their face value was of such small denomination that the only name for these coins that has come down to us is *folles*, the term for the leather bag into which they were placed in large amounts. Yet, no amount is too small for a counterfeiter, who can easily manufacture a goodly number without any trouble and pass them on easily as it was then as now customary in the east to accept any copper coin of approximately the right size as "one copper"—regardless of type, appearance, design, legends and wear. The Islamic *fulus* or *folusha* continued this tradition and even in Europe a *soldo* or *sou* means any large copper piece, be it Italian, French, Greek or Serbian.

With this in mind, it is not surprising to discover the existence⁴ of *uniface* cast coins not unlike our modern "slugs"—and if mixed into a bag-load of regular coins the chances of discovery would have been small indeed, but nevertheless the profits sufficient.

Whatever the exact use of these moulds was—this writer is inclined to regard them as crude and primitive, but nonetheless effective tools of a fourth century counterfeiter.

² Graf, in *Zeitschrift*, Vienna 1903, p.109.—:

"In the neighborhood of Damery, where moulds with the portrait of Caracalla, Philippus I and Postumus have been discovered, there used to be a Roman encampment; the country saw a great deal of traffic."

³ A *sestertius* of Nero, iron and covered with copper is described by Gneccchi, in *Rivista Italiana* for 1896, p.318. — The Geslin Collection, Paris, contains 12 bronze coins with iron *animae* ranging from Augustus to Commodus.—

For the use of iron, though probably not cast, compare the account of some asses of Tiberius with iron *animae*, Lyons type, found in the Vilaine river near Rennes. A. Engel, *Revue Numismatique*, 1887, p.399.

⁴ A *folles* of Maximinus Daza, of Egyptian style, and of cast bronze, without any design whatsoever on the reverse, has just turned up, but could not be obtained, even for photographing purposes.



(enlarged)

NEWLY-DISCOVERED EGYPTIAN COUNTERFEITERS' MOULDS

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

In future it is our plan to confine our reviews of numismatic magazines to pointing out articles of exceptional merit, or (less often, we hope) to discussion of matters therein which seem to us to deserve special attention from the viewpoint of amplification or important difference of opinion on the part of special students. More attention will be paid to good numismatic articles in magazines not primarily numismatic which come to our attention, since we presume our readers otherwise may not know of them.

The Editors

THE ASSIGNATS. By Shepard Pond, Boston, 1943. This well-written essay, reprinted, with minor changes, from *The Numismatist* of January 1935, in 13 pages, treats the depreciation of the well-known French revolutionary paper currency with authority.

The author states that a series of private coins which made its appearance in 1790, "were mostly in silver"—but the most common types, the Monnéron Freres, the "Robespierre" types, and others, are bronze tokens. We wish there were a fuller discussion of municipal assignats, which are not exactly private or public!

The historical events of the French Revolution are often linked to present-day financial experiments, with what amount of foresight only the future will be able to tell.

As it stands, the brochure is good reading matter and it is only to be regretted that we are not privileged to see more of the author's writings.

H.

A NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FAR EAST. Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 101. By Howard Franklin Bowker. New York, 1943. "No claim of completeness is made" is the author's statement and we appreciate his and his predecessors' difficulties in compiling such a check list. To conserve space, a rather confusing system of type has been used, which, in conjunction with the nearly complete lack of critical remarks make the use of this list somewhat difficult.

On the whole, the book has its merits and represents a substantial amount of research, and not unlike Robinson's attempt of a few years ago, this survey undoubtedly enables us to know Far Eastern sources better than we did previously. But when an author list arranged alphabetically is the basic system of a series of books on widely differing topics, only a minutely analytical index can make the material easy to consult. Symbols should either be the conventional ones, or easily understood. In numismatic circles "BM" is so habitually used for British Museum, we think its use for another institution confusing.

M.

NEW BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE IN PREPARATION. We are informed that work has begun on the New volume of the *British Museum Catalogue*, which will include coins of the *Roman Empire, Pertinax to Geta*. For the notes it is desirable to have as complete a record of varieties as possible. Collectors having specimens not recorded in "*Cohen*" and "*Mattingly and Sydenham*" are invited to send a description, accompanied by a rubbing of any coin of this kind in their possession. If the owner has not access to "*Mattingly and Sydenham*" no harm will be done by sending a note on any coin described as "*Cohen Variety*" or "not in *Cohen*." It is not thought that a vast number of varieties will be found for Pertinax, Didius Julianus, Manlia Scantilla or Clodius Albinus. But a few are to be expected of Pescennius Niger, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, and Geta. We

have already a record of several ourselves, and it is to be remembered that variants showing difference of even one letter from what is recorded, or a draped bust where only a head is recorded, are of interest for this purpose. Communications should be addressed to the editor. M.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; May-June, 1943. This magazine continues its high standard, and is so familiar to numismatists, that brief comment suffices. This issue includes a *List of North African Coins* (largely of course based on material in *Coins of the World*) as well as a really noteworthy article on *The Lo Chen Yu Collection of Chinese Coins*, now in the American Numismatic Society. We also point out Mr. Kosoff's discussion of *recent overdates*, in which he calls attention to a twenty dollar gold piece of the United States, with date 1909 over 1908; this is a highly important discovery. M.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT REPORT FOR 1942. Released May 21, 1943, this excellently printed booklet of 17 pages contains a number of statistics concerning the coinage of Canada and for Newfoundland. In the following we are reprinting part of these tabulations which we believe are of considerable interest to collectors and students, and which may not be easily accessible to everybody. H.

COIN ISSUED IN CANADA

				SILVER							NICKEL	TOMBAC	BRONZE		
				Dollar \$	50c. \$	25c. \$	20c. \$	10c. \$	5c. \$	Total Silver \$	5c. \$	5c. \$	1c. \$	½c. \$	
1858 to 1907	New Brunswick, 1861, 2 and 4....			Struck in Eng- land				60,000	25,000	10,000	95,000			20,000	1,114
	Nova Scotia, 1861, 2 and 4.....												26,000	4,000	
	Prince Edward Is- land, 1871.....												10,000		
	Rest of Canada, 1858-1907.....					1,249,018	5,094,978	150,000	3,040,000	2,926,000	12,459,996		803,315		
	Totals.....					1,249,018	5,094,978	210,000	3,065,000	2,936,000	12,554,996		859,315	5,114	
GOLD															
	Sover- eigns £	\$10 \$	\$5 \$												
1908 to 1927	627,834	3,480,360	1,388,060		2,539,000	7,686,925		4,980,844	3,084,802	18,291,571	814,000.00		1,224,206		
1928					6,000	535,000		326,000		867,000	250,000.00		92,100		
1929					84,000	672,000		325,000		1,081,000	267,000.00		123,300		
1930					18,000	164,000		144,000		326,000	164,500.00		13,400		
1931					34,000	212,000		229,400		475,400	281,000.00		51,400		
1932					18,400	134,000		134,600		287,000	165,000.00		213,200		
1933						97,000		58,000		155,000	125,000.00		120,800		
1934					19,200	105,100		48,000		172,300	193,000.00		69,900		
1935					428,120	134,400		38,500		601,020	194,000.00		75,100		
1936					306,100	19,300		241,800		809,200	202,600.00		87,200		
1937					240,900	96,000		711,900		1,322,200	251,100.00		105,400		
1938					90,000	96,000		782,000		1,376,000	153,500.00		184,300		
1939					*1,220,732	144,000		867,400		2,794,032	321,000.00		214,600		
1940		20	10		968,000	2,343,000		1,534,000		4,845,000	660,500.00		822,800		
1941					842,000	1,718,000		974,000		3,534,000	454,000.00		575,300		
1942					1,022,000	1,708,000		1,034,000		3,764,000	361,575.50	169,424.50	783,500		
627,834 3,480,380 1,388,070				2,285,852	7,154,918	23,207,703	210,000	14,376,444	6,020,802	53,255,719	4,857,775.50	169,424.50	5,615,821	5,114	
* Of this amount \$15,000 was paid in 1940.															

* Of this amount \$15,000 returned in 1940.

Statement of the number of dies used, by denominations, and the number of pieces produced per pair of dies, is given below for 1941 and 1942:—

DOMINION OF CANADA		1941 Pieces	1942 Pieces
SILVER (800 fine)—			
1 dollar.....			
50 cents.....		1,714,874	1,974,165
25 cents.....		6,654,672	6,935,871
10 cents.....		8,716,386	10,214,011
NICKEL—			
5 cents.....		8,681,785	6,847,544
TOMBAC—			
5 cents.....			3,396,234
BRONZE—			
1 cent.....		56,336,011	76,113,708
Canadian Total.....		82,103,728	105,481,533
NEWFOUNDLAND			
SILVER (925 fine)—			
10 cents.....		483,630	292,736
5 cents.....		612,641	298,348
BRONZE—			
1 cent.....		827,662	1,996,889
Newfoundland Total.....		1,923,933	2,587,973
Total Canadian and Newfoundland.....		84,027,661	108,069,506

Denomi- nation	1941			1942		
	Number of Good Pieces Coined	Number of Dies Used		Number of Good Pieces Coined	Number of Dies Used	
		Obv.	Rev.		Obv.	Rev.
50 cents.	1,714,874	59	33	1,974,165	90	47
25 cents.	6,654,672	184	238	6,935,871	236	240
10 cents.	8,716,386	167	379	10,214,011	258	245
5 cents.	8,681,785	93	82	10,243,778	93	90
1 cent.	56,336,011	483	374	76,113,708	385	277
	82,103,728	986	1,106	105,481,533	1,062	899
		2,092			1,961	
			78,493			105,579

Experiments were carried on during the early part of the year to evolve a suitable substitute for the nickel 5-cent coin after it was learned of the desire of the Metals Controller to conserve nickel for war purposes.

The 5-cent pure nickel coinage was added to the Canadian Currency in May, 1922, to replace the small silver 5-cent piece. After twenty years of life the 5-cent nickel is now giving way to copper and zinc for the duration of the war.

The composition of the new coin which has been approved by The Minister of Finance is 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent zinc, an alloy of metals called "Tombac" from Malay "Tombaga," a popular alloy for jewellery in the East Indies.

CURRENCY AND BANKING, PUBLISHED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. The two booklets dated 1939 and 1942 at hand are well written reprints from *The Canada Year Book*, and deal chiefly with currency transactions. Separately added is a descriptive list of Canadian banknotes which we reprint below in extenso. H.

DESCRIPTION OF BANK OF CANADA NOTES

ISSUE OF JANUARY 2nd, 1937

1. All notes are the same in size as those of the issue of 1935, viz. approximately 6" long by 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ " wide, and are printed on special white bank note paper carrying irregularly distributed green discs.
2. The same general design has been adopted for all notes but differences appear in each denomination in regard to the placing of either the border lettering or denomination figures and in the style of the corner pieces. As well, each denomination is printed in a distinctive color.
3. All notes except the \$100 and \$1,000 denominations carry a portrait of His Majesty King George VI in the centre of the face and of the note. The \$100 note carries a portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald and the \$1,000 denomination, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
4. On the face of all notes, in the borders and four corners, the denomination is engraved prominently in figures and words, the words in the borders and lower corners in English on the left and in French on the right.
5. On the face of all notes, the English text is shown on the left of the portrait and the French on the right. The name, "Bank of Canada" on the left and "Banque du Canada" on the right, each side in three lines, is engraved in a bold shaded block letter. Immediately under the name, the words "will pay to the bearer on demand" on the left and "paiera au porteur sur demande" on the right appear in one line in small black shaded letters. The denomination in bold white lettering with a black background appears in the same position on all notes: below the portrait, English on the left, French on the right. The date in small block lettering is shown immediately below the denomination, viz.: on the left, "Ottawa, 2nd Jan. 1937"; on the right, "Ottawa, le 2 jan. 1937." Immediately below the date, all notes bear the facsimile signatures, in black, of the Governor and Deputy Governor, followed by their titles in English and French, viz.: on the left, "Deputy Governor Sous-gouverneur"; on the right, "Governor Gouverneur."

6. In the upper part of the face of all notes, colored "rays" are introduced as a background. In a corresponding tint, across the lower portion, in the signature panel, is a pantograph pattern of the denomination in English on the left and French on the right.

The background and pantograph on the face of the notes and all printing on the back of the notes are in the following colors:

\$1	denomination—Green
\$2	" —Sanguine
\$5	" —Blue
\$10	" —Purple
\$20	" —Olive
\$50	" —Orange
\$100	" —Sepia Brown
\$1000	" —Rose Pink

7. The serial numbers of the notes are printed twice in red on the face of the note, once on each side of the portrait.

8. On the back of all notes the name of the Bank is shown at the top in white faced Roman letters, English on the left and French on the right; while in the lower border the denomination in white faced lettering is shown, in English on the left and in French on the right.

9. In the centre of the back of all notes appear allegorical tableaux as follows:

- \$1—A female figure holding on her knees a rake, hoe and fork, personifying Agriculture;
- \$2—A female figure, sickle in hand, seated in front of an overflowing cornucopia, emblematic of Harvest;
- \$5—A male figure seated on a dynamo, with background of mountains, a waterfall and a power dam, representing Electric Power;
- \$10—A male figure, Mercury, with background representing travel by water, rail (steam and electric) and air;
- \$20—A female figure with sickle in hand, amidst the products of field and orchard, expressing Fertility;
- \$50—A female figure depicting Modern Invention as expressed in radio broadcasting;
- \$100—A male figure showing a child, a miniature ship, with harbour scene and blast furnace in the background, typifying Commerce and Industry;
- \$1000—The figure of a mother, sword in hand, shielding her child: symbol of Security.

10. On either side of the tableaux on the back of all notes, large figures of the denomination appear in white facing. Small white figures are also shown in a small circle or panel in all four corners.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY. Vol. XXIII. Number 2. San Francisco, June 1943. Superbly printed and well-edited, this number contains, among many other worthy articles of interest, an account of *John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company*, by Alice Bay Maloney. This treatise deals with some of the most interesting phases of exchange transactions and the Company's dealings and should be read by every student of Americana and American numismatics.

On page 182, there is a note on our magazine, quoting J. B. Stack's article on "*Unpublished California goldbars of Hentsch and Berton*."

H.

THE NUMISMATIST, June, 1943. Mr. Doyle DeWitt begins a good series *Election Medals of the Campaign of 1844*.

THE NUMISMATIST, July, 1943. Mrs. Douglas gives a timely discussion of two medals commemorating the centenary of Flag Day in New York, 1883, in an article called *The Stars and Stripes over New York, 1783*. We notice also a brief paper by our associate on coins which he thinks may bear the portrait of *Julius Constantius*, brother of Constantine the Great. There is a possibility that coins intended to represent this worthy were struck, but the portraiture of the period is bad, the identity of his name with that of one of the sons of Constantine makes inscriptions of little certainty, and only the study of a great many coins could give us an answer to the question raised by Mr. Holzer.

M.

THE NUMISMATIST, August, 1943. Mr. Zerbe reprints with slight additional comment what he has learned about the *Sprinkle Dollar*. It is hard to say if this is an American folk tale or not, for no competent numismatist has ever seen a specimen—Mr. Zerbe merely heard about one. We believe that if the piece did exist (and we have heard "tradition" indirectly from a source apparently not harking back to Mr. Zerbe's informant) the "owl" type was a crude attempt at an eagle.

Mr. Uhlig's *Statue of Liberty Medal* is a model of what a brief article should be.

M.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK, May, 1943. In a description of a *Medal of Balthasar Bekker*, (who wrote a book on the absurdities of the witch-craft delusion), by Mr. E. Gans, the author describes the reverse type, which he suggests is Truth confronting Superstition and examining a monster through a glass, but he asks if other explanations can be offered. We think Science holds a mirror up to the monster Superstition, in the presence of a kneeling figure, who, from the fool's cap, we take to be Folly. We also see a discussion of the *1942 over 1941 dime*, in which a mint official expresses two opinions about how the phenomenon might have come about, both rather different from what was suggested in an article in our last issue. One of these ideas, that a die was begun from a 1941 hub and finished from a hub of 1942, is possible; but the other suggestion (of double striking!) would have rather less than one chance in a thousand if but one specimen was known, and will not be acceptable when it is certain, as it now is, that more than one specimen exists.

M.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK, June, July, and August, 1943. In the last of these, there is a brief but interestingly important note called *Coin Glass*, by Mr. H. C. Bilger on a glass design inspired by an American half dollar of 1891 but dated (impossibly for the seated liberty type), 1892; the piece was made for the Columbian Exposition.

M.

EDITORS' PAGE

NEW ISSUES FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS

Recently has come to our attention an aluminum-bronze 2 francs piece dated 1941, similar to the Vichy Government 50 centimes of the same date mentioned in our first issue. There is a 1 franc in existence and we are looking forward to seeing it. The 2 francs at hand is of the same design as the regular French coin of this denomination in previous years. A French 20 centimes 1942, similar to the 1941 issue mentioned in our last issue, has been seen.

From a soldier just returned from the Sicilian front we received a German 5 and 1 pfennig piece, dated 1940 and 1942, in zinc and similar in design to the 10 pfennig illustrated and described in our first issue. They are well worn. From the same source comes an Italian 20 centesimi nickel, dated 1941 and of the old 1939 design.

Also at hand is a Dutch East Indies 1/10 guilder piece of the usual design, dated 1941 and having the mint mark S on the right side of the Netherlands coat of arms. This coin, which may be compared to the 25 cents piece of 1941, with the mint mark P for Philadelphia, published in our first issue, appears to be a product of the San Francisco mint, and in view of the fact that the Indies were overrun shortly afterwards, this coin forms part of the latest series of coins issued by the Dutch Administration.

A nickel-composition 20 centimes 1939 of French Indo-China, similar in design to a 10 centimes piece of the same date recently published by one of our contemporaries, has made its appearance. Of French mintage, and designed by Turin, it has the bust of Liberty on one side and two stalks of wheat on the other side. The value is in centimes of the Indo-Chinese Piastre or Dollar rather than of the French franc.

From Mexico comes a silver 1 Peso 1943, struck at the Mexico City mint, quite similar to the design used in previous years. In view of the low currency value of the Mexican Peso at the present time, and the rather high notation of silver bullion, we are really surprised to find this coin put out without any change either in weight or fineness. Undoubtedly the margin between metallic contents and face value is small—but Mexico has tremendous supplies of silver on hand.

A DOUBLESTRUCK U. S. FIVE-CENT PIECE OF 1936

Through the courtesy of Mr. George B. Topping of Hollis, N. Y., we illustrate an interesting doublestruck nickel five-cent piece of the Philadelphia mint, 1936. It is restruck obverse over reverse. While slightly doublestruck coins are met with from time to time in all series, it is unusual that so marked an example reaches circulation, and the fact that the piece was turned over before the second striking indicates that it was put through the machine twice. The remarkable piece is in Mr. Topping's collection.

NEW AND RECENT ISSUES OF FOREIGN PAPER MONEY

Having just returned from a diplomatic mission which carried him to Africa and the Near East, an American gentleman has brought with him specimens of nicely-colored banknotes issued by the Syrian Republics.

They include the 1 livre note issued by the Bank of Syria and Lebanon at Damascus, Sept. 1, 1939; 50 piastres or $\frac{1}{2}$ livre issued by the Lebanese Republic at Beyrouth, August 1, 1942 and 10 piastres, similar, dated July 31, 1942. These bills are nicely colored, green and brown respectively and were printed by Bradbury, London and Survey of Egypt. Only the 10 piastres has a watermark, a castle.

Through the courtesy of a Scandinavian government official we have received a banknote of 100 francs, dated December 8, 1939, issued by the bank of Algeria, with a girl's head as watermark.

Also present is a 5 kronur issued by the Iceland National Bank (Landsbanki Island) and dated after April 15, 1928. It is printed by Bradbury, Ltd.

Most interesting however, is a Japanese Government occupation banknote, issued for the Netherlands East Indies. This bill is maroon in color and reads DE JAPANSCH REGEERING BETAALT AAN TONDER EEN GULDEN (The Japanese Government pays on demand one guilder) between two large 1's; below, on either side, is a black S I, a Japanese Government seal on the left and the indication of the issuer (i.e. the Japanese Government) in Nipponese seal characters within the border ornaments. The types are two native trees with fruit and there is a greenish seal, similar to native Javanese ornaments, in the center. The reverse side is plain except for the figure 1 repeated no less than 8 times and some ornamental designs.

It is curious to note that the issuer "promise to pay on demand", but do not state WHEN and WHERE and what the backing of the note consists of — three essentials usual with all banknotes in the democracies.

This note apparently forms part of a series including the South West Pacific issues mentioned in our first issue; and is conform with a similar series for the Philippines of which we have heard but which we have not seen to date.

According to the *Knickerbocker Weekly* of August 9, 1943, which illustrates some specimens, auxiliary ten and twenty-five guilder banknotes have been put into circulation by the Nazi-controlled Netherlands Bank since there has been considerable delay in printing post-invasion banknotes.

Ironically enough, these temporary notes, printed from old plates, bear the picture of the late Queen Mother Emma.

From North Africa we have received a specimen of a 100 francs banknote issued originally by the Banque de France, undated, of the R 46-695 series. This note has been overprinted by the Banque d'Algérie, with the serial number 6-7-92. It was obtained at Oran.

A small-sized green 5 Francs note of Algeria, with the serial numbers 16-11-1942, came with the above item.



OVERSTRUCK U. S. FIVE CENTS OF 1936
(enlarged)



NEW ISSUES FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS, ETC.



SLOVAKIAN SET OF 1939-40

POLISH PATTERNS

BRITISH CIRCULATION AT ALL-TIME PEAK

A new all-time record was established for notes in circulation as reported by the Bank of England today. An increase of 1,596,000 pounds lifted the total to 979,707,000 pounds.

Reserves of the bank decreased 1,533,000 pounds, reflecting the increase in circulation.

Private deposits decreased 6,353,000 pounds, government securities were 3,115,000 pounds lower and other securities declined 2,524,000 pounds. Public deposits also were off about 800,000 pounds.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week was 10.9 per cent, compared with 25.4 per cent the same week last year. *N. Y. Post*.

SOME INTERESTING PATTERN COINS OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC

A great number of pattern or essay pieces were struck in Poland between 1920 and 1938 but the three types listed and illustrated here seem to have escaped notice so far.

Pattern coin of 2 Złote (?) 1924. King John Sobieski kneeling 1. in oath. 1924 in exergue. RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA. (Polish Republic). Rx. Crowned eagle dividing 19-24. RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA. Copper. Probably official.

Pattern 100 Złotych 1925. Bust of Copernicus. 100 ZŁOTYCH. Rx. Modernistic eagle crowned with civic crown. RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA — 100 ZŁOTYCH on depressed band. Unofficial?

There are many other patterns of well-known coins in existence, some of them are in metals other than the denomination required. These may be listed at a later date.

THE COINAGE SITUATION IN INDIA

Quotations and clippings from *Indian Information*, an official gazette, which appeared between January and April 1943, show vividly how the war influences the complex system of coinage in a country traditionally known for monetary problems.

"Though Queen Victoria and King Edward VII rupees and half-rupees were called in with effect from April 1, 1941, and June 1, 1942, respectively, they have continued to be legal tender at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay and Calcutta in the case of the former and at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in the case of the latter. A notification issued on November 16 last, by the Finance Department terminates the legal tender character of such coins even at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India with effect from May 1, 1943.

A second notification provides that George V and George VI standard silver rupees which have been called in before May 1, 1943, shall cease to be legal tender even at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India from November 1, 1943, the date from which it has already been notified they will cease to be legal tender at Government Treasuries, Post Offices and Railway Offices.

These notifications mark the culmination of the policy which had its origin more than 50 years ago when the world-wide abandonment of silver as a concurrent currency metal with gold compelled the Government of India to close their Mints to the free coining of silver and to convert the rupee which had previously been a full value silver coin into a token.

The maintenance of such a high silver content as eleven-twelfths has, however, created continual complications. Silver, besides lending itself comparatively easily to counterfeiting, has other disadvantages in its pure or nearly pure form as a material for coinage. It was in the first place unduly expensive and the market for its purchase and sale was restricted so that it was difficult and expensive to buy when the Government of India needed it and almost unsaleable when the Government had surplus stocks. For these reasons, too, it was exposed to unduly speculative influences which often had awkward repercussions on other Indian commodity markets.

If, however, the Government of India had attempted to discard it too quickly, they would not only have injured their own finances, as a large amount of their funds had been locked up in the purchase of the metal for coinage but, what is more important, would have injured the interests of those in this country, largely belonging to the poorer classes, who had invested in this metal in the past at a time when its free exchangeability with the rupee had given it an artificial value and when the lack of investment facilities particularly in rural areas had narrowed their other possibilities of saving. For this reason, silver has had to be carefully nursed by the Government of India over the last 15 years, since sales were first initiated.

With the rise in the price of silver due to the war, however, these difficulties have been removed. The local price of silver has now reached a level at which the metallic content of the standard silver rupee is practically the same as its nominal value, and the holder of silver in bullion form has ample facilities to sell it at levels which are not likely to recur and which are certainly high enough to free the Government of India from any responsibility for the future of the metal if he should elect not to take advantage of them now. The Government of India see no reason why those who choose to hoard silver in its coined form should be given an indefinite option either to return it to the Mint at its full nominal value or to melt and sell it as bullion.

Finally, it should be emphasised that though the Government of India are finally terminating their liabilities in respect of the standard silver rupee, this does not affect the usefulness of silver in combination with other metals as a material for coinage and that the new quaternary rupee, with its 50 per cent content of silver and its security edge, is entirely unaffected by these notifications and continues to be full legal tender. These notifications only apply to standard silver coins of the Queen Victoria, King Edward and George V issues and the comparatively small issue of George VI coin which was issued with the milled and not the security edge.

One of the main causes of the present shortage of small coin is undoubtedly the hoarding by certain persons of amounts in excess of their normal requirements not infrequently in the hope of selling subsequently at a profit. This view is amply supported by the fact that in areas in which cases have already been detected and successful prosecutions have followed small coin has at once begun to circulate more freely.

Both the acquiring of coins in excess of personal or business requirements and the selling or exchanging of coins or notes for amounts other than face value are offences under Rule 90 (2) of the Defence of India Rules. By notifications published in the *Gazette of India*, dated January 11, 1943, these and certain other offences under the same Rule have been made triable by summary procedure in order to facilitate the speedy punishment of offenders.

To assist in the detection of offenders substantial rewards will be granted to all persons on whose information convictions for any of these offences are secured.

The absorption of small coin (excluding half-rupees) during the 4 years of the last war 1914-18 amounted to Rs. 5 crores. The corresponding figure for the first 2½ years alone of the present war was Rs. 8 crores, while for the 6 months April to September 1942 it was as much as Rs. 3¼ crores.

Under clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of Defense of India Rule 90, dealings in small coin at other than their face value is prohibited, while clause (d) of that sub-rule makes it illegal to acquire coin in excess of genuine personal or business requirements. Sub-rule (3) of Rule 90 makes infringements of these prohibitions punishable with imprisonment or with fine or with both.

The Government Mints are, and for some time have been, working to capacity to turn out the maximum possible amount of small coin. The rate of output was 16 million pieces a month when war broke out in September, 1939. It is now close upon 70 million pieces a month, and the total number of pieces manufactured during the first three years of war comes to the colossal figure of 1800 million. This, of course, is in addition to the large quantity which was already in existence on the outbreak of war. The Government are taking steps to increase their minting capacity still further in the near future, but meanwhile they look to the public and the Press to do their part in exposing the activities of persons who are exploiting the general community for profit and in assisting the local authorities to bring the offenders to book."

A SILVER, NICKEL AND COPPER SERIES OF THE SLOVAKIAN REPUBLIC

Dated 1939 and 1940, this series contains 4 denominations ranging from the smallest, 10 halierov, to the largest value, 20 koruny. The unusual thing about these coins is the use of silver, a metal highly coveted in Nazi eyes, but even this can be explained if one considers the silver wealth of the near-by Kremnitz mines and the legalistic point that Slovakia, while truly Nazi in views and acts, is only an ally rather than an integral part of Germany.

The coins are illustrated in full but an explanation of the types may be in order nevertheless.

Silver 20 korun 1939. Bust of Joseph Tiso, the first and present president of the republic, to r., in clerical robe. DR. JOZEF TISO — PRVY PREZIDENT SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY. 26.4.1939. (Dr. Joseph Tiso, first president of the Slovakian Republic. October 26th, 1939.) Rx.Arms of Slovakia, on laurel wreath. SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA — 20 Ks. (Slovakian Republic — 20 Slovakian korun).

Nickel 5 korun 1939. Bust of Father Hlinka, founder of the Slovak Nationalist movement, to l., a spray of laurel beneath (after his death). ZA BOHA ZIVOT ZA NAROD SLOBODU. (A life in God — A nation in liberty). Rx.Arms on corn-ears, 5 above and 1939 below. PAT KORUN — SLOVENSKYCH. (5 Slovakian korun).

Copper 20 halierov 1940. View of Neitra. 20 HALIEROV. Rx.Arms on ivy wreath. SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA. 1940. (Slovakian Republic. 1940).

Copper 10 halierov 1939. View of Bratislava, the capital, (Pressburg). 10 HALIEROV. Rx. As on the 20 halierov piece, but the shield rests on laurels.

It should be noted that the 20 and 10 halierov pieces correspond in size and even somewhat in type to the 10 and 5 haleru pieces of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic; the larger two denominations are similar to the old 20 and 5 koruny pieces. Another feature is the use of the Slovakian tongue with its pronounced variations from the Czech; and the variations in the use of various types of wreaths—laurel, corn, ivy, and laurel again. The highest and the lowest denominations have the same type of wreath. Also noticeable is the absence of die-cutter's initials or mint marks of any sort.

A NEW INDIAN DECORATION

THE KING'S BADGE—'FOR LOYAL SERVICE'

His Majesty the King has approved the institution of a badge for officers and men of the Indian Army, Indian Air Force, Royal Indian Navy and units of Indian States Forces serving with His Majesty's Forces who have been or are in future invalided during the present war owing to disability attributable to, or materially aggravated by, military service.

The badge is a mark of distinction for those who, having served in the forces, have suffered to the extent that it has been necessary to invalid them during this war because of enemy action or any other cause arising out of military service.

The King's badge consists of the Royal Cypher surmounted by a Crown and surrounded by a circular band bearing the inscription "For Loyal Service." The badge is one inch in diameter and is made of white metal. It is fitted with a clip at the back and will be worn on the left hand lapel of the coat or corresponding position on the outer garment.

The distribution of King's Badges will be made by the Government of India, Defence Department, Medal Section, Simla, to those entitled to receive them in due course. No applications are necessary. (From *Indian Information*, April 15, 1943)

MANY WAR HONORS AWARDED

A check-up in Washington shows that the United States has been rather generous in decorating its soldiers and sailors. Precise figures are rather difficult to get, as accurate daily books on the number of medals given out are not kept.

Our Navy alone had made 4,622 awards up to July 26. These were: Medal of Honor, 40; Navy Cross, 1,164; Distinguished Service Medal, 66; Legion of Merit, 134; Silver Star, 1,222; Distinguished Flying Cross, 668; Navy Marine Corps Medal, 413, and Air Medal, 915.

Army figures were far from complete or up to date, but at least 9,667 awards have been made. These have been:

Distinguished Service Cross, 404 (including fifteen with oak-leaf cluster); Distinguished Service Medal, 120 (thirteen oak-leaf clusters); Legion of Merit, 107 (one oak-leaf cluster); Silver Star, 2,564 (192 oak-leaf clusters); Distinguished Flying Cross, 1,076 (107 oak-leaf clusters); Soldier's Medal, 477 (five oak-leaf clusters), and Air Medal, 4,919 (1,218 oak-leaf clusters).

Twelve members of the armed forces also have received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

(From *The New York Times*)

U. S. SERVICE STRIPES FOR CIVILIANS



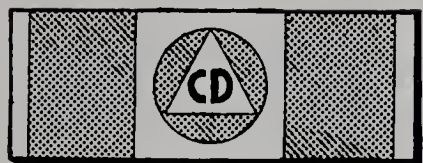
500 HOURS



2000 HOURS



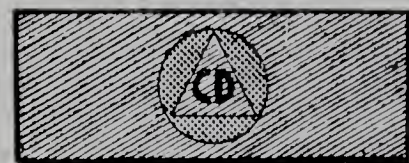
4000 HOURS



1000 HOURS



3000 HOURS



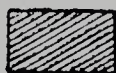
5000 HOURS



BLUE



RED



GOLD



U. S. SERVICE STRIPES FOR CIVILIANS

Here are illustrated the newly-created service stripes awarded by the Office of Civilian Defense (OCD) to civilians in volunteer defense posts. They are of woven ribbon similar to the ones issued for military personnel and in blue, red and gold according to classes.

These service stripes are being awarded to all branches of Civilian Defense, such as Air Wardens, Auxiliary Firemen, Auxiliary Police, Light Rescue Squads, Nurses' Aides, Professionals with OCD, telephonists, etc.

Eligibles turn into Headquarters their service record which is then scrutinized by their immediate superior, and the district official in charge of that particular branch, and finally passed on for recommendation to the State Defense Councils.

Some of the stripes have already been given out in ceremonies in New York and elsewhere.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORTS ON COUNTERFEITING

(From Press Service No. 37-81)

As a part of its Crime Prevention program, the Secret Service assembled an extensive collection of genuine and counterfeit money, including specimens of "war" currencies, invasion money, Japanese counterfeits and Japanese war bonds. In cooperation with the Treasury's War Savings organization and Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States War-Saving Stamps were printed at these exhibits, and \$500,000 in War Bonds and Stamps were sold to visitors. Shown first in Rockefeller Center, New York, and later in Detroit, Cleveland, Omaha, and St. Louis, this display has been seen by 150,000 persons.

OBITUARY

ERNEST BRAMAH. We have just seen news of the death of this very retiring gentleman, whose full name was Ernest Bramah Smith, on June 27, 1942. He was known to the world as the writer of detective stories and mysteries, the creator of Max Carrados, and of Kai Lung. He was however a numismatist of great ability, as coin collectors might guess even from Max Carrados, who, unlike the great majority of fictional characters who have anything to do with coins, understands the matter completely. Bramah wrote *A Guide to . . . English Regal Copper Coins*, London, 1929. This is a rather technical, but extremely fine study of the series, really a model of its kind. Without listing every die variety, it discusses all the major varieties, such as pieces showing an error of inscription or recut letters, as well as the dates. In England this is rather akin to our collection of large cents, although with a much larger series to study, it has not been pursued with so much zeal and by so many collectors. Bramah was so little given to contact with the world, that it may be of interest to say that he had written a book on farming so long ago as 1894, and that he lived in London. We had a letter from him in 1932, in which he told us that he was collecting material for a supplement to his list of English Copper, describing a few varieties which had escaped him when he compiled his book. We regret to say we have now been informed by his widow, Mrs. M. Smith that the Supplement was not written. We thought it interesting that Mr. Bramah signed his letters with his pen name.

M

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Collectors are invited to submit queries free of charge. If a stamped envelope is enclosed we will answer directly *to the best of our ability*. Questions of sufficient interest will be inserted in this column. Where possible we will supply information on rarity, but *not on prices*. It must also be remembered, we are not omniscient. Anonymous letters must be disregarded.— The Editors

What is a ducato di camera? I find references in a manuscript in English, written at Rome, about 1500. F. F.

Frey says:-

A ducat struck by the Papal authority, later used for money of account. In this case the meaning is a ducat of the mint of Rome.

I have heard that the authorities of the Greek orthodox church have the original thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed Christ, and that they are tetradrachms of Rhodes. Can you tell me more of this story? G.R.H.

We regret that we never heard this particular story before. The general theory is that the thirty pieces of silver would have been tetradrachms of Antioch. Similar coins of Rhodes or some of the Phoenician mints or even of Egypt might still have been at hand. We very much doubt that anyone has the originals or any one of them today. It is most improbable that the founders of the early church would have cared to get hold of them, for they must have been thought the reverse of sacred relics at the time. Later on someone may have gathered what he thought were specimens like the original thirty, and in time they may have been considered by their caretakers the real ones. But the east is full of traveller's tales, and the story is pretty hard to believe.

I have a coin reading HELVETIA on one side, and 5 on the other, dated 1850.

Mrs. L.

A five centime piece of Switzerland. There are three (now four) officially recognized languages in Switzerland, and on the coins and stamps, the authorities usually keep the Latin form of the name of the country, which does equally well for the speakers of French, German, Italian, and Romansch.

By what book does one classify Austrian coins; that is coins of the Holy Roman Empire, including Bohemia, Hungary, Carinthia, Tyrol, etc. etc. — in a word, the Habsburg dominions?

Ottophilus

For the period up the 19th century, use Miller von Aichholz's work — for the more recent coinages, use Ceijnek's two volumes. Also, Markl for Ferdinand I, Freytag for Francis II and other specialized books, booklets and pamphlets.

What is a Greek Coin? Hellenophile.

This question is less absurd than it looks. Strictly speaking a Greek coin ought to be a coin made by or for Greeks, or perhaps one bearing an inscription in Greek characters. As a matter of convenience, however, the term has long been used in a much wider sense, and the sanction of long custom and usage justify it amply. This wider usage is simply to apply the words Greek Coin to any ancient coin (that is roughly issued during the first thousand years of coinage, 700 B.C. to 300

What are the so-called "Eight Diagrams or Mystic Traids of China?"

Heavens

Wind

Earth

Fluid

Vapor

Mountains

Fire

Thunder

These designs are commonly met with on many Chinese and Far Eastern medals, medalets and even coins. They are known to the Chinese as Pat-Kwa and considered as symbols of good luck. New buildings or additions to one's house are protected against evil spirits by placing such a medal into the framework of the roof; congratulatory uses, especially on New Year's day, and philosophical connotations are other aspects of this often-used symbol.

Miss Hazel Grant Davis (*Interpretations of Chinese Art Symbols*, 1938, p. 4) mentions these symbols in conjunction with the equally common Yin-Yang, (or male and female principles) and it is true that they are very often found together. However it does not seem likely, as C. Kainz, *Tempel-muenzen*, 1895, pp. 3-6, seems to suggest, that they were based on the same idea. He proposes to consider them the sole survivors of a proto-archaic alphabet. This, and suggested parallelism to runes and oghams seems somewhat fanciful. The Eight Mystic Triads may have a primarily mathematical basis. They are much used in divination.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS

By an oversight we neglected to state in our first issue that no attention can be paid to any article or letter which is not accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer. Pseudonyms may be used but the *identity* of each and every writer must be known to the editor. Since we did neglect to state this, we may remark that we have received two communications objecting to views expressed by a contributor to the first issue. It is well to state that the editor, not the publisher, controls the policy of the magazine. This policy certainly is that great care will be taken to avoid misstatement of facts, and to avoid anything *personally* offensive or discourteous, in our magazine. But we are not responsible for matters of *opinion*, nor do we exercise any censorship of views on which people may choose to differ. As a matter of fact, we had some sympathy with the views of our correspondent, who had nothing to be ashamed of that need have led him to suppress his name, except his own lack of moderation. We hold strong opinions on some subjects ourselves, but would print opinions opposed to them if expressed in a reasonable fashion, and if it seemed important, print a rejoinder. We disagreed with at least two writers in our first issue on some points, but they were not matters of fact. Controversy is not barred from our pages, but bad manners are. Ed.

CHINESE SOUVENIR 'DOLLARS' AGAIN

AN EDITORIAL

In recent years there have been constantly on the market a number of pieces of dollar size, showing various curious types and inscriptions chiefly relating to the Chinese Empire. These things were at first supposed to be coins of the realm, but are *now known* to be souvenirs or fantasy pieces, made to sell to collectors. These pieces were *fully discussed* by G. Duncan Raeburn in the *Bulletin of the Numismatic Society of China*, No. 4, June, 1938, under the title "*Coins that never were*" and there has been a more synoptic but trenchant publication in the *Coin Collectors' Journal*, December, 1939, and January 1940. Polite terms for the pieces might be fantasy pieces or souvenir medals. If any ever

got into circulation, it must have been by accident, and some of the designs, such as a portrait of the Emperor Tung Chi (1862-1875) are incredibly amusing types for "coins" made during the sway of the Republic, before which none of these pieces seem to have been seen.

Yet, despite the publications we name, these things continue to turn up, and we have recently seen in a numismatic magazine a serious discussion of the material, with absolutely no reference to Raeburn or the *Coin Collectors Journal*. Any collector who *studies* his coins will have an opinion of *how* to classify this stuff, but these things have been misunderstood by many people, who have come to regret that they did not immediately consider the improbability of the types, and as long as they are published without full discussion, it seems necessary to supply references again. The latest publication has a naive touch of its own; it illustrates five pieces (Raeburn's types, 6, 7, and 8) and *describes some as "copies" of the others*. Indeed they are copies, but they are copied from what — the products of the imagination, and are indeed shadows of shades.

The Editor

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The editors are to be consulted by appointment only. We cannot be responsible for the loss or damage of unsolicited manuscripts, nor contributions. Manuscripts should be typewritten and double spaced. Pseudonyms may be used only when the editors are informed of the identity of the writers. We regret that technical difficulties have delayed the completion of the *list of the Coins of Regalian*, which is postponed until our third issue.

We repeat that the NUMISMATIC REVIEW is *not a house organ*, nor does it carry in its columns advertising of items for sale. Articles are welcome from any source, collectors, dealers, or other students of numismatics who are neither. Acceptance or rejection of all articles rests solely with the editor, who considers merit primarily, but may occasionally take into consideration timeliness, interest and other factors. There is no censorship of *opinion* in signed articles; statements of matters of *fact* are checked wherever possible. We have at present no advertisers; if we did have them, the contents of such advertising would also be subject to editorial control.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS. The firm of Stack's acts as owner, and distributor of the magazine; J. B. Stack and Morton M. Stack are the publishers. Because of increased costs of production and other reasons, we are discontinuing the charter rate policy as of August 20, 1943, the date planned for publication of the second issue. Circulars announcing the change of policy went out far in advance of that date. THE CURRENT RATE IS \$7.00 a YEAR OR \$2.50 A COPY, BUT ALL CHARTER SUBSCRIBERS, CHARTER RATE SUBSCRIBERS, IN SHORT, ALL THOSE WHOSE SUBSCRIPTIONS WERE RECEIVED BEFORE AUGUST 20, 1943, THE DATE PLANNED FOR PUBLICATION OF THIS ISSUE, WILL CONTINUE TO PAY 4.00 A YEAR.

THIS PRIVILEGED RENEWAL RATE OF \$4.00 A YEAR WE HOPE TO CONTINUE FOR THE LIFE OF OUR MAGAZINE, AND WE EXPECT THE NUMISMATIC REVIEW TO HAVE A LONG LIFE INDEED.

WHO'S WHO IN THIS ISSUE

Dudley Butler is a well-known New York collector.

Dr. Earle R. Caley, formerly of Princeton University, and now engaged in war work, is noted for his analyses of ancient coins, on which he has written many valuable studies.

Capt. Ross F. Collins, USNR, is an outstanding authority on war medals and decorations.

Howard D. Gibbs is a well-known writer, traveller and collector of coins; his specialty is the field of native media of exchange wherein he is a leading authority.

Hans Holzer is a pupil of Professor Pink of the Vienna Museum, and Professor Rudolph Egger of the Austrian Archeological Institute, and is now doing special study at Columbia.

Dr. Bruno Kisch, author of "*Shekel Medals*", well-known physician, is a Professor at Yeshiva College, New York. His specialty is the field of Medical Medals.

Howard H. Kurth, of Schenectady, New York, is an ardent student and Upstate collector.

Dr. Thomas Ollive Mabbott has collected coins since childhood, and has studied them here and abroad. He recognizes David Proskey and Howland Wood as his masters in numismatics. He is Associate Professor of English at Hunter College, and we notice that he has been recently mentioned in the papers for the discovery of an important Poe item.

Edmund W. May, formerly of the American Numismatic Society, is an outstanding specialist in the field of military orders and decorations.

John Mulholland, formerly teaching at Columbia, is listed in *Who's Who* because of his prominence as a magician in which field he is recognized as one of the leading personalities, having performed in 43 countries. He is also listed in *Webster's New International Dictionary*, in *America's Young Men*, and in *Who's Who Among North American Authors*.

O. San Rocco is the pen-name of a well-known numismatic authority and collector.

Morton M. Stack is one of the associates of STACK'S and is himself a collector of unusual modern counterstamped tokens.

Joseph B. Stack, associated with his brother in business, is a collector of Washingtoniana, and lectures on counterfeiting.

Harry J. Stein, a New York lawyer, is well known for his intensive studies in the field of Biblical and Ancient numismatics; he has written many essays on the subject.

Carl Wurzbach, past president of the A.N.A., is a banker and a specialist in the Colonial coinage of America, and author of an important work on Massachusetts silver money.

WE GREATFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE FELICITATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

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We also wish to thank the following newspapers for their kind reception of our journal:

New York Herald Tribune New York Journal-American New York Sun Chicago Sun

SOME PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WHERE THE NUMISMATIC REVIEW IS ACCESSIBLE

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
The New York Public Library, 42 Street & Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
The British Museum, London, England
The Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
The American Numismatic Association, Burlington, Iowa
The American Numismatic Society, New York, N. Y.
The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts
The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, England
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The Wells Fargo Museum, San Francisco, California
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The Chase National Bank, Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
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The Library, Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland
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The Library, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
The Library, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
The Library, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

RENTZMANN'S NUMISMATISCHES LEGENDEN-LEXICON

(1865 and 1878)

Translated, revised and brought up to date.

PART I — THE RULERS OF THE WESTERN WORLD

SECOND INSTALLMENT

In this list there will be found all rulers with right of coinage of the Western World since the early middle ages up to our day, arranged in alphabetical order. Rentzmann originally listed all the abbreviations as found on the coins, but we believe our readers will realize in what different ways a name, such as Charles or Carolus, could possibly be abbreviated, and we have therefore omitted these long lists of shortenings, giving only the full name, in English, of each ruler. A Latin glossary will be added later.

This second installment will list all rulers beginning with the *letter B*, arranged alphabetically and enabling the collector to assign a coin to a particular place of issue by simply comparing the name and date on the piece with the list.

The figures in brackets after the rulers' names denote the dynastic number of each according to the succession in his own country. They may be different for one man who happened to rule two or more countries. The spelling of the names is in present-day English, but where there seemed to be no adequate English version, the present-day native form was used; and in some cases, where even this could not be ascertained, the old Latin spelling was retained.

If there is only one date given, it marks either the beginning, the end or the approximate period of the person's reign, according to the position of the date in the text.

A few names written originally in alphabets and syllabaries not capable of standardized transliteration are given in what we hope will be an acceptable form. Very few instances occur.

A third installment, listing all rulers with the letter C, will follow in the next issue. H.

Baduila	Ostrogoths, Ravenna	542-552
Baldred	Kent	805-823
Baldwin	(I) Utrecht	991-995
Baldwin	(V) Flanders, Artois	988-1034
Baldwin	(VI) Flanders	1036-1067
Baldwin	Salzburg	1041-1060
Baldwin	(I) Jerusalem	1100-1118
Baldwin	(VII) Flanders	1111-1119
Baldwin	(IV) Jerusalem	1173-1185
Baldwin	(II) Utrecht	1178-1196
Baldwin	(IX) Flanders, Hainaut	1194-1205
Baldwin	Beaumont	1246-1280
Baldwin	Osnabrueck	1259-1264
Baldwin	Treves	1307-1354
Baldwin	Speier	1332-1336
Balthazar	Thuringia, Meissen	1349(76)-1406
Balthazar	Breslau	1539-1562
Balthazar	Klosterneuburg	1584-1596
Balthazar	Fulda	1570-1606
Balthazar, Gunther, Henry	Schwarzburg	1488-1503
Balthazar, Henry	Schwarzburg	1488-1525

Baptist Campofregaso		Genoa	1478-1483
Bardo		Mayence	1031-1051
Barnabo		Milan	1354-1385
Barnabo and Galeazzo		Milan	1354-1378
Barnim	(I)	Pomerania	died 1278
Barnim	(XI)	Pomerania-Stettin	1523-1569(d. 1573)
Bartholomew		Beauvais	1162-1175
Bartholomew		Dorpat	1143-1157
Bartholomew		Venice	1339-1343
Bartholomew		Ravenna	1476
Bartholomew		Dezana	1529-1533
Bartholomew and Anthony		Verona	1375-1381
Bastian		Venice	1173-1179
Beatrice	(II)	Quedlinburg	1139-1160
Beatrice	(III)	Quedlinburg	1224-1229
Beatrice		Arleux	1325-1327
Beatrice		Castille, Leon	1383-
Beatus		Chur	1565-1581
Beatus		Faenza	?
Beda		St. Gallen	1767-1796
Bela	(I)	Hungary	1061-1063
Bela	(II)	Hungary	1131-1141
Bela	(III)	Hungary	1173-1196
Bela	(IV)	Hungary	1235-1270
Bela and Stephen		Hungary	1262-1270
Benedict	(III)	Rome	855-858
Benedict	(IV)	Rome	900-903
Benedict	(V)	Rome	965
Benedict	(VI)	Rome	972-974
Benedict		St. Paul-Trois-Chateaux	1288-1295
Benedict	(XI)	Rome	1303-1304
Benedict	(XII)	Rome	1334-1342
Benedict	(XIII)	Rome, Avignon	1394-1409
Benedict		Lausanne	1476(83)-1491
Benedict		Ravenna	about 1530
Benedict	(XIII)	Rome, Gubbio	1724-1730
Benedict		Werden, Helmstaedt	1728-1757
Benedict		Ochsenhausen	1737-1767
Benedict		Rome	1740-1758
Benedict VII and Otto	(XV)	Rome	1914-1922
		Rome	983
Beorhtric		Wessex	784-800
Beorhtric		East Anglia	?
Berengarius	(I)	Italy, Milan, Pavia, Lucca	888-922(d. 924)
Berengarius	(I)	Germany	916-922
Berengarius	(II)	Italy, Milan	950-964(d. 966)
Berengarius		Narbonne	1023-1067
Berengarius		Basle	1055-1072
Berengarius	(IV)	Barcelona	1131-1162
Berengarius and Albert		Italy	950-964
Bernard		Bordeaux	984-1010
Bernard	(I)	Saxony	973-1011
Bernard		Hildesheim	993-1022
Bernard	(II)	Saxony	1011-1062
Bernard		Carcassone, Beziers	1083-1130
Bernard	(I)	Hildesheim	1130-1153
Bernard	(I)	Lippe	1128-1158

Bernard	(II)	Lippe	1172-1219
Bernard	(III)	Saxony	1180-1212
Bernard	(III)	Anhalt	1170-1180
Bernard	(III)	Paderborn	1203-1223
Bernard	(IV)	Paderborn	1227-1247
Bernard	(I)	Carinthia	1202-1257
Bernard	(III)	Lippe	1230-1265
Bernard	(II)	Dorpat	1290-1299
Bernard	(V)	Paderborn	1321-1340
Bernard		Ravensberg	1329-1346
Bernard	(I)	Brunswick, Luenenburg	1373-1434
Bernard	(VII)	Lippe	1432-1511
Bernard	(III)	Baden-Baden	1527-1536
Bernard	(II)	Trient	1514-1539
Bernard	(II)	Brixen	1539
Bernard		Ortenburg	died 1557
Bernard		Klosterneuburg	1629-1643
Bernard		Bamberg, Wuerzburg	1633-1634(d. 1639)
Bernard		Saxony-Weimar	1633-1634(d. 1639)
Bernard	(II)	Saxony-Jena	1662-1678
Bernard	(III)	Saxony-Meiningen	1680-1706
Bernard Eric Freund		Saxony-Meiningen	1803(21)-1866
Bernard George		Mikosch	about 1751
Bernard Gustav		Fulda	1671-1677
Bernard and Henry		Saxony-Gotha-Altenburg	1692
Bernard, Henry, Frederick, John, William		Saxony-Gotha-Altenburg	1692
Berno		Hildesheim	1190-1194
Bernold		Utrecht	1027-1054
Bertha		Lorraine	1176-1195
Bertha		Holy Cross of Northausen	?
Berthold		Fulda	1133-1134
Berthold	(II)	Naumburg	1186-1206
Berthold		Aquileja	1218-1251
Berthold		Ziegenhain	about 1249
Berthold	(II)	Basle	1249-1262
Berthold	(II)	Fulda	1261-1271
Berthold	(II)	Wuerzburg	1267-1287
Berthold		Mayence	1484-1504
Berthold		Klosterneuburg	1648-1675
Berthulf		Mercia	829-852
Bertradis	(I)	Quedlinburg	1224-1230
Bertradis	(II)	Quedlinburg	1270-1286
Bertrand		Toulouse	1105-1112
Bertrand		Andance	1150
Bertrand		Edena	1149-1208
Bertrand		Metz	1180-1211
Bertrand		Cadenet	died 1225
Bertrand		Orange	1282-1335
Bertrand		Orange	died 1300
Bertrand		Aquileja	1334-1350
Bertrand		Gorizia	1340-1350
Bertuccio		Venice	1656-1658
Besso		Messerano	1567-1582
Birger	(I)	Sweden	1290-1319
Bjoern		East Anglia	749-756
Bjoern		Sweden	893-935
Bjoernwulf		Mercia	820-824
Blanche		Savoy	1489-1496
Blanche and John		Navarre	1425-1441
Blanche and Louis		France	1226-1232
Blanche Maria and Galeazzo Maria		Milan	1466-1468
Boemund		Antioch	1098-1100, 1104-1110
Boemund	(II)	Antioch	1127-1131
Boemund	(IV)	Tripolis	died 1233

Boemund	(V)	Antioch	1251-1274
Boemund	(VII)	Tripolis	1274-1287
Boemund	(I)	Treves	1286-1299
Boemund	(II)	Treves	1354-1362
Boemund and Wenceslas		Treves-Luxembourg	1354-1362
Bogislas	(I)	Pomerania	died 1188
Bogislas	(X)	Pomerania-Wolgast	1474-1523
Bogislas	(XIV)	Pomerania	1620-1637
Bogislas	(XIV)	Camin	1622-1637
Bogislas and Casimir		Pomerania	1187-1219
Bolco	(III)	Schweidnitz	1278-1303
Bolco	(I)	Muensterberg	1322-1341
Boleslas	(I)	Bohemia	938-967
Boleslas	(II)	Bohemia	967-999
Boleslas	(III)	Bohemia	999-1003 (d. 1037)
Boleslas	(I)	Poland	999-1025
Boleslas	(II)	Poland	1058-1079 (d. 1081)
Boleslas	(III)	Poland	1102-1139
Boleslas	(IV)	Poland	1139-1173
Boleslas	(I)	Silesia-Breslau	1163-1201
Boleslas	(V)	Poland	1227-1279
Boleslas and Wladislas		Poland	1079-1081
Bona		Milan	1475-1484
Bona and Gian Galeazzo Maria		Milan	1475-1484
Boniface		Savoy	1253-1263
Boniface	(VIII)	Rome, Avignon	1294-1303
Boniface	(IX)	Rome	1389-1404
Boniface	(V)	Montferrat, Casale	1483-1493
Boniface	(VI)	Montferrat	1518-1530
Boniface		St. Benigno	-1513
Boniface		St. Benigno	1525-1543
Boniface and Mary		Montferrat	-1530
Borchard	(II)	Alemannia	954-973
Borchard	(I)	Halberstadt	1036-1059
Borchard		Utrecht	1099-1112
Borchard		Meaux	1120-1134
Borchard		Fulda	1168-1176
Borchard		Mansfeld	died 1229
Borchard	(V)	Vendôme	1249-1272
Borchard	(VI)	Vendôme	1315-1354
Borchard	(VII)	Vendôme	1366-1374
Boris	(III)	Bulgaria	1918-1943
Boris Fedorowich		Russia	1598-1605
Boris Alexandrowich		Tver	1426-1461
Borivoj		Bohemia	1100-1107 (d. 1124)
Borso		Ferrara	1450-1471
Boso		Provence	879-
Brancaleone		Rome	1253-
Branthoch		Halberstadt	1023-1036
Bretislav	(I)	Bohemia	1037-1055
Bretislav	(II)	Bohemia	1094-1100
Bruno	(I)	Cologne	953-965
Bruno		Augsburg	1006-1029
Bruno		Halberstadt	1020-1036
Bruno		Wuerzburg	1034-1045
Bruno		Toul	1026-1051
Bruno	(III)	Frisia	1038-1057
Bruno		Treves	1102-1124
Bruno	(II)	Cologne	1131-1137
Bruno		Hildesheim	1153-1162
Bruno		Osnabrueck	1250-1259
Bruno		Mansfeld-Bornstaedt	1546-1615
Bruno, William, John, George		Mansfeld-Bornstaedt	1586-1615

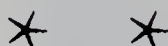
Bruno, William, John, George, Vollrath	Mansfeld-Bornstaedt	1601-1615
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